FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 202 *20 October 1981*

BULGARIA

Poland: 'Too Early' for 'Any Kind of Prognosis' C 1
Zhivkov Greets Poland's Jaruzelski on Election C 1
Party Propaganda Delegation Visits USSR 12-16 Oct C 1
Official GDR Delegation Arrives in Sofia [ADN] C 2
Dulbokov-Led Delegation Departs for Cuba C 2
FRG Interior Minister Baum Visits 15-17 Oct C 2
Economic Cooperation With Austria Outlined C 2
International Journalists' Conference Ends C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PZPR Leadership Changes, Plenum Actions Viewed D 1
Plenum Blames Solidarity D 1
Husak Sends Congratulations D 2
PZPR Resolution Cited D 2
Polish Editor Interviewed on Solidarity D 2
[TRIBUNA 14 Oct]
Strougal Receives Soviet Ambassador Botvin D 4
Indra-Led Delegation Departs for Bulgaria D 5
Indra Meets With GDR's Manfred Gerlach D 5
Libya's At-Turayki Departs Prague 19 Oct D 5
Chnoupek at Departure D 5
Report on At-Turayki Visit D 5
Husak, Strougal Welcome Machel on State Visit D 6
Media Reports Dissidents Trials, Protests D 6
Priest's Trial Protested D 6
[Vienna DIE PRESSE 16 Oct]
VONS Supporter [AFP] D 6
Romania Confronts 'Temporary' Economic Problems D 7
[Janto in Bratislava PRAVDA 17 Oct]
Leaders Congratulate PDRY on National Day D 8
[RUDE PRAVO 14 Oct]
Daily on United States Threats Against Libya D 9
[RUDE PRAVO]
Husak Congratulates Egypt's Mubarak on Election D 9
Women's International Federation Congress Opens D 9
Polednik Attends D 9
Strougal Receives Chairman D 10
Briefs: News Agreement With Angola; Trucks for USSR; D 10
Per Capita Savings; New Road Section

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Sympathy for 'Polish Course' Reported E 1
[Bonn DIE WELT 17/18 Oct]
Trade Talks With Poland Begin in Warsaw 19 Oct E 1
USSR Internal Affairs Minister Shchelokov Arrives E 1
Economic Talks With U.S. Held in Washington E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 Oct]
Cuban Union Leader Meets FDGB's Harry Tisch E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 Oct]
Stoph Meets With Austrian Minister Steyrer E 2

Luxembourg Foreign Minister Begins Official Visit E 3
Flesch Arrives 19 Oct E 3
Meets Fischer E 3
19 Oct Dinner E 3
SED Delegation Arrives in Lisbon 19 Oct E 4
Commentary on Forthcoming Cancun Conference E 4
SED's Harry Tisch Addresses FDGB Meeting E 5
Briefs: Brown Coal Extraction; Construction Quality Control E 6

HUNGARY

Kadar Congratulates Jaruzelski on Election F 1
Cooperation Agreement With Soviet Society Signed F 1
Leaders Meet With GDR's Hager on Official Visit F 1
Kadar Receives Hager F 1
Ovari, Aczel Hold Talks F 1
Laotian Minister's Visit; Communique Issued F 2
Kadar Holds Meeting F 2
Departure 19 Oct F 2
Communique Issued F 2
Biro, Kovacs View Convertible Forint Advantages F 3
[Hoorn in Vienna DIE PRESSE 13 Oct]

POLAND

Jaruzelski Attends Military Council Session G 1
Jaruzelski Meets With Warsaw Pact Ambassador G 1
Olszowski Radom Party Speech on PZPR Plenum G 1
Solidarity Responds to PZPR Plenum Resolution G 3
TU Denies Violating Agreements G 3
Solidarity Spokesman Responds G 4
Response to Nonstrike Call [AFP] G 5
Walesa, Glemp React to PZPR Leadership Change G 5
Walesa: 'No Concern' [AFP] G 5
Further Walesa Comments G 5
Church-State Cooperation G 6
Congratulations to Jaruzelski on New Position G 6
Husak Congratulations G 6
ZSL, SD Send Congratulations G 6
Media Comment on Fourth PZPR Plenum Results G 7
DZIENNIK LUDOWY on Jaruzelski G 7
ZYCIE WARSZAWY on Change G 7
PAP Cites Foreign Media G 8
Jerzy Urban Statement on Solidarity Proposal G 8
Government Statement on Solidarity Activities G 12
Regional Strike, Protest Activities Continue G 13
Minister Breaks Off Talks G 13
Appeal for Strike Suspension G 14
Strike Suspension Decision G 14
Piotrkow Situation Update G 14
Lakomiec Statement Cited G 15
Lower Silesia Strike Readiness G 15
TV Reports Strikes G 16
Continuing Industrial Unrest G 16
Protest Actions Continue G 17
Strikes, Sit-Ins Reported G 17
Konin Orders Strike Readiness G 18
Szczecin Strike Readiness G 18
Tarnobrzeg Warning Strike G 19

Walesa Visits Trade Union Officials in France G 19
Walesa Press Conference G 19
[Dhombres in Paris LE MONDE 16 Oct]
Talks in Paris G 20
Activities of Delegation G 20
Polish Immigrants Visited G 21
Walesa Remark on Solidarity G 21
Purpose of Visit [AFP] G 21
Meeting With Mauroy [AFP] G 22
Lis Open Letter Urges 'Fight From Within' [AFP] G 22
Lis To Appeal Dismissal G 23
National Commission Presidium Officials Assigned G 23
[Wrobel in TRYBUNA LUDU 13 Oct]
Solidarity Criticizes Presidium Decision 22 Sep G 23
[SOLIDARNOSC 9 Oct]
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Sees Way to Accord Still Open G 24
[Bedkowski, Reiter, 13 Oct]
Solidarity Resolution To Found Daily Newspaper G 25
[SOLIDARNOSC 9 Oct]
Solidarity Resolve on Denial of Visas to Guests G 25
[SOLIDARNOSC 9 Oct]
USSR-Solidarity Feelers Seen in Gaspar-Walesa Letters G 25
[Mathil in Brussels LE SOIR 15 Oct]
Medical School Senate Meets; Sit-In Ends G 27
Strike Readiness in Sieradz Schools Noted G 28
Szyszka Views Role of Branch Trade Unions G 28
Industrial Branch Unions Hold First Assembly G 28
Szyszka Opens Assembly G 28
Szyszka Address Noted 16 Oct G 29
16 Oct Meeting Reported G 29
Further Details G 30
More Branch TU Debates G 31
Statute Adopted G 31
Commission Chairman Elected G 32
Chairman Favors Cooperation G 32
Programmatic Assumptions G 32
Szyszka Views Branch TUs G 34
Conference Ends G 35
Wozniak Gives Briefing G 35
Jaruzelski Meets With Youth Union Representatives G 35
Groups Respond to Bratkowski's Party Expulsion G 36
Editor's Questioning Protested G 36
Artists Honor Bratkowski G 36
Personnel Protest Chief Editor's Dismissal G 36
Stockholm Reports 'Secret' PZPR 'Coup' Plans G 37
Longtime Gdansk Party Members Hand in Cards G 38
Kielce Party Aktiv Supports PZPR Appeal G 38
Price Freeze Reminiscent of Gierek Policy G 39
Current Term of Military Service Extended G 39
Increased Militia Patrols Take Effect 27 Sep G 39
[TRYBUNA LUDU 16 Oct]
Army Paper Affirms Readiness To Defend Socialism G 40
Ambassador Meets Stoessel in Washington G 40
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Announces GDR Polish Programs G 40
[14 Oct]

ROMANIA

Press Reports Food Situation, Improvements H 1
Wheat Sowing Reported 82 Percent Complete H 2
Ceausescu Congratulates Jaruzelski on Election H 2
India's Gandhi Arrives in Bucharest on State Visit H 2
Gandhi Delegation H 2
State Dinner H 3
Gandhi Lays Wreath H 3
Ceausescu-Gandhi Talks H 3
World Affairs Discussed H 4
Pakistani Officials Hold Trade Talks in Bucharest H 4
Uruguay CP Secretary Leaves Bucharest 18 Oct H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Mojsov Congratulates Greece's Papandreou I 1
Djuranovic Meets With Romania's Constantin I 1
Libya's Jabir Meets With Defense Minister Ljubicic I 1
16 Oct Discussions [JANA] I 1
Jabir Departs [JANA] I 1
Kraigher Interviewed on Upcoming Cancun Meeting I 2
Federal Government Announces Price Increases I 7
Gasoline, Sugar Prices I 7
[POLITIKA 10 Oct]
Edible Oils, Margarine I 8
Stabilization Report Submitted to Assembly I 9
[BORBA 29 Sep]
Assembly Chamber Adopts Oil Imports Bill I 9
[BORBA 8 Oct]
Defense Exercises Completed in Various Regions I 10
Briefs: Envoy to Austria I 10

POLAND: 'TOO EARLY' FOR 'ANY KIND OF PROGNOSIS'

AU191206 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Borislaw Chamdzhiev, special Warsaw correspondent, report on situation in Poland following the PZPR Central Committee plenum -- recorded]

[Text] It is too early to make any kind of prognosis today, but the situation here is naturally raising the question of how the decisions of the PZPR Central Committee will be implemented. Late last night the radio and TV commentaries pointed out the basic elements contained in the speech delivered by Wojciech Jaruzelski, the newly appointed first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in closing the plenum. He spoke of overcoming the serious crisis which has upset the country and (?caused great damage to the Polish people and to Poland) as the main and urgent task of the PZPR and of the government. The reports point out that Wojciech Jaruzelski has stressed the great importance of the (?Polish people's approach to Solidarity). Great attention is also devoted to the reports on the appeal launched by the plenum to stop the strikes irresponsibly organized at a period when the country needs the concentration of all efforts aimed at overcoming the disastrous effects of a prolonged stagnation in production. In this connection I would like to note that today's reports from numerous parts of the country are describing a further development of strike actions which are causing additional tension. From the manner in which these actions are organized it appears that local and leading functionaries of Solidarity are responsible for them. These actions, however, already answer the question of who is aiming at what in Poland today. I will close my report from Warsaw with the news that a new PZPR Central Committee plenum is expected to take place very soon.

ZHIVKOV GREETS POLAND'S JARUZELSKI ON ELECTION

AU191618 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has sent a greetings message to Wojciech Jaruzelski on his election as PZPR Central Committee first secrerary. The Bulgarian communists and our people, the message reads, are following with great attention and concern the development of the situation in Poland, and express fraternal solidarity and support for the PZPR efforts, as well as the efforts of all really patriotic forces, to defend and strengthen the Polish people's socialist achievements.

The message expresses confidence that the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples will continue to develop further on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and in close unity with the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries.

PARTY PROPAGANDA DELEGATION VISITS USSR 12-16 OCT

AU162100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] A BCP Central Committee working group led by Lazar Prichkapov chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the BCP Central Committee, paid a visit to the Soviet Union from 12 to 16 October. The working group studied the CPSU Central Committee's experience in organizing and managing the ideological work to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions.

The Bulgarian working group was received by Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and by Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Department, and had talks with leaders of the Latvian CP and the Moscow City Party Committee.

OFFICIAL GDR DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA

LD192258 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2052 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 19 Oct (ADN correspondent) -- A GDR party and state delegation arrived in Sofia on Monday evening at the invitation of the BOP Central Committee, of the Council of State and Council of Ministers to attend the celebrations of the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state. The delegation is led by Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and president of the GDR People's Chamber.

DULBOKOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CUBA

AU171826 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] A delegation of the Fatherland Front National Council led by Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the National Council, has left for Cuba to attend the Second Congress of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution in Cuba and the Fourth Congress of the National Fronts of the Socialist Countries and of the public organizations of the countries marching along a socialist path of development.

FRG INTERIOR MINISTER BAUM VISITS 15-17 OCT

AU172011 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 17 Oct (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice-president of the State Council received Mr Gerhart Baum, federal minister of internal affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The meeting was attended by Mr Belcho Belchev, finance minister.

From October 15 through 17, 1981, Mr Gerhart Baum, minister of internal affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany was on a business and unofficial visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr Belcho Belchev, finance minister. The two ministers discussed some problems of cooperation between the customs administration of Bulgaria and the FRG and especially the combat against drug smuggling.

Federal Minister Mr Gerhart Baum paid a courtesy call to Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, Bulgaria's minister of internal affairs.

He had talks with Mr Georgi Pavlov, chairman of the Environment Preservation Committee with the Council of Ministers on some questions related to preserving the environment.

Federal Minister Mr Gerhart Baum was received also by Mr Trendafil Martinski, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian [Union for] Physical Culture and Sports and by Col-General Vladimir Stoychev, chairman of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee with whom he had talks on the two countries' cooperation in the field of sport.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIA OUTLINED

AU171557 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 17 Oct (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Austrian economic cooperation is marking considerable headway, reads the protocol on the work of the 12th session of the Bulgaro-Austrian Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation Commission, which was signed here yesterday night. Specific projects for production, technical and market relations in the field of metallurgy, the chemical industry, tourism, mechanical engineering and other branches are in the process of being realized. It is reported that bilateral trade of last year amounted to 217 million foreign currency leva. There exist still unexplored possibilities. Specific measures are provided for expanding relations in transport and in other spheres of mutual interest.

The document was signed by the commission's co-chairmen, Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, and Dr Josef Staribacher, Austria's minister of trade, crafts and industry.

Dr Josef Staribacher told a BTA representative that during the commission's work an agreement has been reached to build in Bulgaria tourist sites at the value of 2 milliard Austrian schillings. The possibilities for specific industrial cooperation to the tune of 6 milliard Austrian schillings were also discussed. Concerning industrial relations he emphasized that he hopes that the realisation of concrete projects will begin very soon. The guest underlined the existing possibilities for cooperation on third markets.

Further on the Austrian minister informed that in the first eight months of this year the Bulgarian export to Austria has gone up by 70 percent as against the same period of last year.

Yesterday Dr Josef Staribacher was received by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. Talks were held on matters of bilateral economic cooperation.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE ENDS

AU161941 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Varna, 16 Oct (BTA) -- Today a permanent international committee on journalists' defence was set up at the international forum on defending the progressive and democratic journalist held here. The meeting was attended by 49 delegates of national journalist unions of Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America and representatives of international organisations.

The forum discussed important and topical problems: the consistent defence of the vital and professional interests of journalists and defence of journalists who have become victims of fascism, racism, zionism, apartheid, colonialism, militarism and regimes of dictatorship. Solidarity was expressed with the journalists fighting for peace, disarmament, detente, economic and social progress, for the freedom and independence of peoples.

The forum appealed to the national and international journalist and other organisations and in particular the United Nations Organisation, UNESCO and the International Organisation of Labour, for channelling their efforts into a more active defence of journalists and for participation in the actions of the international committee founded.

The International Committee on Journalist Defence will be seated in Sofia.

Two commissions within the forum sittings discussed problems of the struggle of journalists against the war and the acts of militarism, fascism and neocolonailism, and dwelt on the necessary measures against the persecution of journalists in their professional work.

The second commission concentrated on matters pertaining to the new informational order and the struggle for defending the journalists' rights in the conditions of concentration and monopolizing of the mass information media. The appeal to the journalists of the world reads in part: "In our time, when many people in the world awake for a new life, in the time of gaining the national independence of the newly-liberated countries, of socioeconomic changes and development, the problem of the new international informational order, the problem of informational independence as part of the general progress of decolonization -- economic, political and cultural -- acquires paramount importance."

PZPR LEADERSHIP CHANGES, PLENUM ACTIONS VIEWED

Plenum Blames Solidarity

LD191818 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The Central Committee of Poland's United Workers' Party at its fourth session in Warsaw blamed the so-called Solidarity union of violating social agreements. The session also criticized so far ineffective efforts of enforcing a policy line set forth at the party's ninth congress. In this connection Radio Prague's commentator (?Miloslav Stransky) points out that the party's Central Committee session strongly condemned the Solidarity's leadership's disruptive policy which has brought the country to the verge of economic suicide.

The party's Central Committee called on the Solidarity leaders to respect Poland's Constitution and laws, to disassociate Solidarity from activities of enemies of socialism, and not to organize strikes; and our commentator continues, in a number of very clearly formulated demands the Polish United Workers' Party's Central Committee is appealing to the Solidarity leadership to recognize the country's alliance with socialist countries and to take consistent measures against anti-Soviet campaigns within the ranks of Solidarity.

In other words, the party demands of Solidarity, nothing less and nothing more, than abiding by what is known as the social agreements of August last year. However, at their gathering in Gdansk the Solidarity leaders completely ignored these agreements, continuing their campaigns against the people's power in Poland. The Solidarity leadership's political maneuvering and blackmail had been made possible by a policy of unprincipled compromise and concessions pursued by the party leadership. This had confused the party's rank-and-file members and played into the hands of anti-socialist forces concentrated in the leadership of Solidarity.

Criticism within the United Workers' Party, mainly originating among rank-and-file members, resulted at the fourth Central Committee session in the election of a new Central Committee first secretary. The new first secretary is Prime Minister and Defense Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski.

A prerequisite of leading the country out of its crisis is the unity and action readiness of the entire party from its rank and file up to its top leadership. Demands for a determined attitude toward the enemies of the people's power were frequently expressed at the fourth Central Committee session of Poland's United Workers' Party. All these demands emanated from the basic fact that a state of permanent negotiation accompanied by strike threats amounts to anarchy, and that there is no possibility of reaching agreement with enemies of the country's political system. In this connection, the party's Central Committee holds the view that, if the necessity arises, the leading bodies of the People's Republic of Poland should use their constitutional powers in the interests of defending nation and state. The Central Committee also holds the view that the critical situation necessitates the temporary abolition of the right to strike.

It remains to be seen to what extent words will be turned into deeds in the process of leading Poland out of the crisis in accord with the policy of the United Workers' Party. Only the party and all the people of Poland standing by its side who desire to live in a truly socialist Poland can and must prevent the escalation of political attacks by reactionary forces within and outside Poland's borders. The party and the people must launch their offensive, badly needed, for the defense of socialism in Poland today.

Husak Sends Congratulations

LD191800 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, on his election as PZPR Central Committee first secretary.

PZPR Resolution Cited

LD191008 Prague CTK in English 0815 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct (CTK) -- The 4th session of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party adopted a resolution enjoining all party organs and organizations to counter resolutely all forms of activity of counterrevolutionary forces, particularly actions directed against the defence capability of the country, Poland's international obligations to its allies and the Polish People's Army.

It is necessary to expose the true face of the anti-socialist forces, their programs and contacts with international centres of ideological struggle against socialism.

In a situation when national existence and the security of the state are in peril, the Central Committee considers it necessary for the highest bodies to use their constitutional powers to protect the vital interests of the nation and the state.

The Central Committee said it will expect "Solidarity" to respect the Constitution and the laws, to dissociate itself from the activities of the enemies of socialism, to refrain from strike actions, to take a constructive approach to the government program aimed at overcoming the economic crisis and take part in its implementation, also through cooperation in the mixed commission of representatives of the government and all trade unions, to recognize Poland's alliance with socialist countries to counter the anti-Soviet campaign and to respect the needs of Poland's security.

The Central Committee called for understanding of all patriotic forces standing on the platform of the main principles of Poland's system, Poland's international ties of alliance and peaceful solution to all problems of the state and society. The class foundation of such an understanding is the union of workers and farmers, the strengthening of which is the duty of the entire party.

The Central Committee said that in the present dramatic economic situation, the government and the club of party deputies should come up in the Sejm (parliament) with an initiative aimed at temporary suspension of the right to strike.

The Central Committee enjoined the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat to take the necessary steps to strengthen the party guidance of mass media of information and propaganda and to develop the system of ideological work within the country. In this connection, the Central Committee considered as justified the proposal to convene a national ideological conference, the resolution said.

POLISH EDITOR INTERVIEWED ON SOLIDARITY

AU171844 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech issue no. 41 14 Oct 81 pp 8, 9

[Interview With Henryk Tycner, chief editor of the Polish weekly RZECZYWISTOSC, "prepared by" TRIBUNA's Karel Horak in Prague "recently," entitled "The Way Out of the Crisis; Consistent Struggle Against Counterrevolution"]

[Excerpts] [Question] The recent weeks, particularly the first round of the "Solidarity" congress, have brought about the aggravation of the situation in the Polish People's Republic and stepped up attacks on socialism. What is the essence of this new situation?

[Answer] He who has been following the development of the situation in Poland for the past 13-14 months knows that the difference is only in tactics. "Solidarity" and anti-socialist forces have begun speaking openly. They no longer keep it a secret that they are fighting for power, that they want to maneuver Poland out of the socialist community. The conclusions adopted during the first round of the "Solidarity" congress are the best evidence that its representatives are not interested in the interests of the working people, that their platform is composed of the goals of the antisocialist forces.

[Question] How did the working people react to the first round of the "Solidarity" congress?

[Answer] I spoke with many people on this subject, including workers, and precisely with those who not so long ago still unconditionally supported "Solidarity." I must say that there was one typical feature: the concern about where "Solidarity" is headed.

When assessing the situation, one has to realize the conditions in our country. I emphasize that in our country there is a certain kind of white terror raging. Thus far, there have been no shootings or hangings. But in spite of that, it is dangerous to say that one does not like "Solidarity." It is a form of terror which deals unceremoniously with all opponents. Whoever does not agree with or criticizes "Solidarity" is subjected to slander, or called a conservative or dogmatist. There have even been cases of "Solidarity" opponents having their windows smashed, tires punctured, their wives pushed out of lines in front of shops and their children harassed at school. These conditions require great individual strength, great political inner strength to say publicly and openly: What "Solidarity" is doing, what the counterrevolutionary forces are doing in Poland, is not only against the interests of the party, but also against the interests of the whole nation, all working people, against the interests of Poland, of that Poland for whose liberation millions of people fell and for which 600,000 Soviet soldiers also sacrificed their lives.

I must say that precisely of late, after the first round of the "Solidarity" congress, the enthusiasm for it has begun to cool down to a certain extent. More people are beginning to think independently, pondering whether what "Solidarity" is doing might not lead to a new catastrophe in our country.

[Question] However, facts show that many working people in the Polish People's Republic are still under the influence of "Solidarity" and the demagogic propaganda of the anti-socialist forces. What, in your opinion, are the causes of this?

[Answer] It is difficult to give an exhaustive answer to this question. There are several reasons why many working people are succumbing to the demagogic antisocialist and anti-Soviet propaganda. I already spoke about the moral terror exercised by anti-socialist forces and many organizations and "Solidarity" functionaries against anyone who has a different opinion or attitude than the one they are asserting. This situation, which is tolerated, plays a very negative role. However, there are also other factors; for example, the party was too slow to call to account people who committed gross errors in the preceding period. Last year, the government and the party agencies adopted a series of correct resolutions aimed at improving the situation, but these resolutions are not being implemented. The party and state agencies are issuing proclamations, but no concrete actions follow; also the continuous concessions are disorienting the masses. And the most tragic thing is that this policy is leading to a situation in which the state and power agencies, and to a considerable degree also the party agencies, are beginning to lose their authority; their positions stop being credible. And nowhere in the world can a politician whose stands are not credible expect society's support. This is the basic problem.

As I said already, there are many more causes -- for example, the serious weak spots in the party's ideological work in the past period, the violation of the Leninist norms of the party work and many other causes.

[Question] What, in your opinion, is the situation in the party organizations and how are communists coping with the country's complex situation?

[Answer] The situation varies widely. Not so long ago, the party organizations did not work, they were inactive. Communists were meeting in groups and felt impotent. They felt left out on their own. Today, particularly following the extraodinary party congress and the letters of the fraternal communist parties, something has changed. We find ever more members and party organizations which openly and loudly say that they will not remain indifferent to what "Solidarity" and the antisocialist forces are doing. I must say that of late even a part of the "Solidarity" organizations in enterprises are changing their attitudes, searching for some platform of cooperation with the party organization and the Industrial Branch Trade Unions.

However, the "Solidarity" leadership and the antisocialist forces are doing all they can to smash any sign of a return to tranquility. For them tranquility is tantamount to death, and they know that very well. Therefore, they are striving to keep society in a continuous state of tension and deepening crisis.

In this connection I have to say something very important. Our weekly and all the forces that are concentrating around it never regarded fighting the "Solidarity" members as their goal. We are waging a hard struggle against counterrevolutionary elements, against those who are striving to liquidate socialism in Poland.

What is happening in our country, what the antisocialist forces in the "Solidarity" leadership and various other counterrevolutionary organizations are doing is against the interest of the workers class, against the interests of our fatherland. And against that we will fight -- as communists and also as Poles.

[Question] From what has been said here and from what we know about Poland it appears that the situation in your country is complex. What is there to say in conclusion?

[Answer] I will allow myself to disagree with you. The situation in Poland is becoming increasingly less complex. It is increasingly clearer. Today it is quite obvious that the counterrevolution is implementing its objectives step by step. It is no secret to anyone who wants to gain power. In 1976, in the anticommunist Polish periodical KULTURA, which is published in Paris, Mr Jacek Kuron, a leading "Solidarity" expert, wrote point by point, clearly and openly, the complete scenario for what is happening in Poland now. Therefore, I think that each passing week clarifies the situation more. The antisocialist forces, through "Solidarity," have already implemented so many points of that plan for overthrowing socialism that no one is left in doubt as to what direction the situation in Poland is to take. Those who say this is not true are either lying or blind.

In conclusion, I would like to say that despite the serious situation, I, personally, am an optimist because as long as we fight there is hope. And in what do I see the key to the way out of the crisis? Above all in mobilizing the party aktiv, drawing up a comprehensive plan of the party's political work and its systematic implementation. Our government and party must regain their trustworthiness by consistently and unequivocally defending and asserting all principles and objective laws of the socialist system, erecting a wall against counterrevolution and by consistently combating it.

STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR BOTVIN

LD191852 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal received Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin in Prague today. They discussed further intensification of all round cooperation between the two countries, in particular in the economic sphere.

INDRA-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BULGARIA

LD192032 Prague CTK in English 1714 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 19 Oct (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak delegation, headed by Communist Party Presidium member and Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra, left Monday for Sofia to attend celebrations of the 1300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state.

Seeing the delegation off at Prague Ruzyne Airport were Communist Party Presidium member and Czech National Council Chairman Josef Kempny and other officials.

INDRA MEETS WITH GDR'S MANFRED GERLACH

LD191722 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, in Prague today. During a friendly conversation they exchanged experiences gained from the work of the representative bodies of the two fraternal countries and examined opportunities for the further development of mutual contacts.

LIBYA'S AT-TURAYKI DEPARTS PRAGUE 19 OCT

Chnoupek at Departure

LD192310 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 19 Oct (CTK) -- 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary for foreign relations of the Libyan Arab People's Socialist Jamahiriyah, ended Monday a week-long official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

He was seen off by foreign minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and other leading officials of the ministry, and head secretary of the Libyan People's Committee in Czechoslovakia Omar Nasir 'Abd al-Jalil.

Report on At-Turayki Visit

LD192312 Prague CTK in English 1745 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 19 Oct (CTK) -- Libyan secretary for foreign relations 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki and Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek have expressed concern over the present U.S. military activity around Egypt which they consider an inadmissible interference in Egypt's internal affairs and a danger to peace and security in the whole Middle East region.

'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, who paid an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia October 13-19, and Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed during their talks here that the Egyptian people have the right and are able to solve their internal affairs without foreign interference.

According to a report released at the end of the visit, the two ministers paid special attention to the Middle East crisis and confirmed the stands of their countries which are convinced that the crisis cannot be solved without the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories and without the assertion of the rights of the Palestinian people including their right to establish their own independent state.

They also exchanged views on the situation in Europe and expressed the conviction that positive results of the Madrid meeting would help strengthen detente on the continent in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

'Al' 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki was received during his visit to Czechoslovakia by Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, and by Premier Lubomir Strougal.

In his talks with Bohuslav Chnoupek on the development of bilateral relations, special attention was paid to questions concerning extension of political contacts on all levels. The two ministers exchanged views on the prospects of the development of economic cooperation and expressed their interest in its deepening.

The talks ended here Monday with the signing of a protocol on cooperation between the Czechoslovak foreign ministry and the People's Committee in the Foreign Relations Bureau of the Libyan Arab People's Socialist Jamahiriyah. The two ministers expressed the conviction that the protocol will contribute to enhancing cooperation also in other spheres of bilateral relations.

HUSAK, STROUGAL WELCOME MACHEL ON STATE VISIT

LD191834 Prague CTK in English 1749 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 19 Oct (CTK) -- Frelimo Party Chairman and President of Mozambique Samora Moises Machel arrived Monday on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, at the invitation of Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak.

Gustav Husak, Premier Lubomir Strougal and other Communist Party Presidium members, government, Federal Assembly, National Front and Czechoslovak People's Army representatives came to meet the Mozambican guest at the airport.

Samora Moises Machel and Gustav Husak reviewed a guard of honour before leaving for Prague Castle. In the square in front of the castle they were awaited by big crowds of Prague citizens and Mozambican students, and offered a traditional welcome with bread and salt.

The two party leaders and presidents then met for a friendly talk at Prague castle.

MEDIA REPORTS DISSIDENTS TRIALS, PROTESTS

Priest's Trial Protested

AU161210 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 16 Oct 81 p 2

["KATHPRESS" (Catholic Press Service) report: "After Priest's Arrest, Protests in East Slovakia"]

[Text] Presov (KATHPRESS) -- The arrest and sentencing of their priest Anton Zlatohlavy led to vehement protests by the residents of the east Slovakian community of Radoma. The priest was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment for "preventing state supervision of the churches." According to the indictment, he had "illegally" -- without permission of the authorities -- built a rectory, ignored repeated warnings by the authorities, and continued working as a priest despite his having been "officially relieved" from office by the state church secretary. Because of the massive protests by the local populace against this measure against him, police did not dare arrest the priest in Radoma itself. Zlatohlavy was only arrested when he made a shopping trip to a larger community in the region, and was taken handcuffed.

VONS Supporter

NC192108 Paris AFP in English 2055 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 19 Oct (AFP) -- Jan Litomisky, a member of the "Committee for the Defence of People Unjustly Accused" (VONS), will go on trial Friday in Ceske Budejovice, southern Czechoslovakia, on charges of engaging in "subversive activities", sources close to VONS said here today.

Mr Litomisky, a 38-year-old agronomist, could face a sentence of one to five years imprisonment. He was arrested in February for opening his home to VONS meetings and philosophy and theology seminars. Several leaflets were also found there.

He is the third person to be tried here this year for his activities in favour of VONS. In July, sociologist Rudolf Battek was sentenced to seven and a half years imprisonment and worker Jiri Gruntorad to three years in prison. Mr Battek's sentence was later reduced by two years.

ROMANIA CONFRONTS 'TEMPORARY' ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU191731 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Oct 81 p 6

[Jozef Janto article: "Problems of Growth and the Long-Term Outlook; Romania -- Tasks and Difficulties of Economic Development"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] SINCE THE LIBERATION IN 1944, THE ROMANIAN PEOPLE HAVE UNDERGONE A JOURNEY THAT CAN WITHOUT EXAGGERATION BE CALLED RESPECTABLE AND SUCCESSFUL. ONLY A FEW COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD HAVE SUCCEEDED WITHIN SUCH A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME, DURING THE LIFE OF ONE GENERATION, IN RAISING SEVERAL TIMES THEIR PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARDS. IN ROMANIA, MILLIONS OF NEW APARTMENTS HAVE BEEN BUILT, AGRICULTURE HAS BEEN COLLECTIVIZED AND GIGANTIC ENTERPRISES HAVE BEEN ERECTED. ROMANIAN INDUSTRY, FOR EXAMPLE, TODAY PRODUCES 40 TIMES MORE THAN IT DID PRIOR TO WORLD WAR II.

Romanian industry's modern products are known all over the world -- after all, the Socialist Republic of Romania maintains trade relations with 140 countries of all continents. It exports tens of miscellaneous products -- from railroad cars, passenger cars and trucks to machine tools and products of the chemical, metallurgical and electrotechnical industries down to fruit and vegetables. There is no doubt that Romania's successful development -- prior to World War II Romania had one of the most backward economies in Europe -- was made possible by building socialism, by cooperation with the countries of the socialist community.

THE 12TH RCP CONGRESS, HELD TOWARD THE END OF 1979, APPROVED THE GUIDELINE FOR THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE EIGHTIES AND THE LONG-TERM ORIENTATION UP TO THE YEAR 1990.

However, in connection with some problems in the world economy -- especially the growing shortage of raw materials, fuels and energy -- some shortcomings began to manifest themselves also in the Romanian economy. The country's crude oil reserves have been gradually depleted and shipments from the Middle East are irregular and, on top of that, increasingly expensive. Romania, to a relatively greater extent than the other CEMA member countries, also engaged in industrial cooperation with Western firms.

However, today the West frequently refuses to purchase Romanian products, with which the country would like to repay its credits and the licenses it purchased.

THIS JANURARY, AT A MEETING WITH THE PARTY AKTIV OF TIMIS COUNTY IN TIMISOARA, N. CEAUSESCU, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA, STRESSED THE ESSENTIAL NEED FOR ENSURING IN GOOD TIME RAW MATERIALS FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, AND FOR CONSERVING THEM. AT THE SAME TIME HE DECLARED THAT A DECISION HAD BEEN MADE NOT TO START ANY NEW INVESTMENT PROJECTS BEFORE THOSE UNDER CONSTRUCTION ARE COMPLETED AND BEFORE THE EXTRAORDINARILY IMPORTANT ISSUES OF RAW MATERIALS AND AGRICULTURE ARE SOLVED.

In Romanian agriculture, too, difficulties have become evident. Some 15 percent of the land in the Socialist Republic of Romania (latest official data mentioned 9.4 percent) is in private hands, especially in the mountainous areas, yet this sector produces 40 percent of the meat, 35 percent of milk, 55 percent of fruit and vegetables, and 35 percent of potatoes.

This is probably also why private small-scale production has gained ground in the Socialist Republic of Romania in the last few years, especially in handicrafts and services. There are now about 65,000 private enterpreneurs in the country, some 10,000 of them in Bucharest.

"HOWEVER, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF SMALL-SCALE PRODUCTION, LABOR PRODUCTIVITY CANNOT DEVELOP AS RAPIDLY AND SUCCESSFULLY AS IN LARGE-SCALE PRODUCTION. AND RAISING LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IS NOW ONE OF THE PRIMARY TASKS IN THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA. ACCORDING TO COMRADE N. CEAUSESCU'S WORDS AT A CONFERENCE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE BUCHAREST INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES' WORKING PEOPLE, IN SOME INDUSTRIAL BRANCHES LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IS TWICE OR THREE TIMES LOWER THAN IN ADVANCED STATES.

The greatest difficulties, however, are in agricultural production and, consequently, in supplying the population with agricultural and food industry products. That is why the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania recently issued a decree regulating the supplies of the population with foodstuffs and agricultural produce. As we already reported in our newspaper, it is forbidden to purchase oil, sugar, flour, rice, coffee and so forth in quantities exceeding the monthly consumption of one family. Those and some other measures were adopted in the interest of even supplies of the population, in the interest of forestalling excessive purchases and speculation.

The difficulties are of a temporary nature and the Romanian people have the chance to overcome them in a relatively short period of time. Romania is part of the community of socialist countries, it is a member of the Warsaw Pact, which safeguards peace in Europe and in the world, and of CEMA. Romania is determined, as N. Ceausescu stressed during his meeting with the highest Soviet representative Comrade L. Brezhnev in the Crimea this summer, to MORE ACTIVELY DEVELOP COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES IN ALL DIRECTIONS. The meetings between Comrades G. Husak and N. Ceausescu in Bucharest in June 1977 and in Prague in May 1981 confirmed the two sides' endeavor to promote mutually advantageous cooperation in industry, trade and other areas. According to the declaration on deepening friendship and developing fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the RCP and the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, IN ECONOMIC RELATIONS PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO HIGHER FORMS OF COLLABORATION SUCH AS COOPERATION AND SPECIALIZATION IN INDUSTRY AND IN SCIENCE AND RESEARCH.

There is no doubt that the Romanian people have reliable friends in the socialist countries. Romania shares with the other socialist states one goal -- to build an advanced socialist society.

Naturally, all this is a thorn in the side of hostile Western propaganda, which has unleashed a series of slanders and lies against the country's leadership and the Romanian working people. The reactionary bourgeois press attacks primarily the strengthening cooperation among socialist countries, especially between Romania and the Soviet Union, and cooperation within the CEMA framework. One only speaks about the Socialist Republic of Romania's credits in the West, which amount to several billion, about shortcomings in supplies, failures in capital investment construction and so forth, but quite deliberately ignores all the successes achieved so far as well as the long-term possibilities of development possessed by Romania as a socialist country.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE PDRY ON NATIONAL DAY

AU151854 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Oct 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] Prague, 13 Oct (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent a telegram to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council and Government, congratulating him on the occasion of the PDRY national day -- the day of the 14 October Revolution.

The telegram states among other things: "On this important day in the PDRY's life we, in our entire country, are sincerely rejoicing with you over the results which the Yemeni people have achieved under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party in the revolutionary struggle in building a new, socially just society, and in the endeavor for the unity of all progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism, for the peace and freedom of nations. We recall with pleasure the visit of the CSSP party and state delegation in your country, which laid new firm foundations for the development of friendship, cooperation and fraternal solidarity between our two parties and countries. We are convinced -- states the end of the telegram -- that these relations will continue to successfully develop in the spirit of the signed treaty on friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and the PDRY for the benefit of the Czechoslovak and Yemeni people, and in the interest of the cause of peace and progress in the world."

DAILY ON UNITED STATES THREATS AGAINST LIBYA

LD171020 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 17 Oct (CTK) -- RUDE PRAVO said today that the psychological war against Libya, crowned by the latest open preparations for aggression, is evidently aimed at making the way for permanent U.S. military presence in the Middle East easier.

Recalling the latest massing of Egyptian and Sudanese troops on the Libyan border and the presence of two U.S. AWACS planes over western Egypt close to Libyan territory, the daily said that the planned aggression is being "justified" by Libya's aggressive intentions, pointing out that no one could believe that Egypt and Sudan, with a much larger population and much stronger armies than Libya, are threatened by this state and need U.S. military aid. Everyone must realize that their aim is to destroy the progressive regime in Libya and that plans to this end have existed for a long time, RUDE PRAVO said.

Referring to the international HERALD TRIBUNE's statement on October 14 that as a result of Anwar as-Sadat's assassination, the Reagan administration spread its security umbrella over the Middle East so as to include Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Sudan and any other state of the region. The daily said these clearly formulated intentions reveal the hegemonistic substance of the U.S. Middle East policy, as well as U.S. disregard for the sovereignty of Middle East states. After all, not only the progressive but also many conservative regimes in the Middle East reject U.S. hegemony. By right, they see in it only a revival of the old colonial spirit, new efforts for their subjugation, and, as the latest alarming developments show, a serious threat to peace and security, RUDE PRAVO added.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES EGYPT'S MUBARAK ON ELECTION

LD152218 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] President of the republic Gustav Husak has sent a telegram to President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Muhammad Husni Mubarak. He congratulated him on his election to the post.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION CONGRESS OPENS

Polednik Attends

LD160018 Prague CTK in English 2107 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 15 Oct (CTK) -- A meeting of delegates to the 8th Congress of the Women's International Democratic Federation took place here Thursday.

The meeting, organized by the Czechoslovak Union of Women, was attended by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, Marie Kabrhelova, secretariat member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Women; and other prominent representatives of the political and cultural life.

Freda Brown, president of the federation, and Mirjam Vire-Tuomine, general secretary, were also present.

Strougal Receives Chairman

LD161748 Prague CTK in English 1518 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 16 Oct (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Freda Brown, chairman of the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) and its general secretary Mirjam Vire-Tuomine.

Lubomir Strougal highly appreciated the results of the world congress of women and the 8th congress of the WIDF and their significant contribution to the fight for peace, against the nuclear war and for disarmament. He underlined the active role of women in the effort of mankind to remove all forms of racial discrimination and oppression, colonial inheritance and backwardness and pointed out their effort for social, economic and cultural progress.

Freda Brown thanked the Czechoslovak Women's Movement and all people for the conditions created for the two congresses, and for the friendly atmosphere which contributed significantly to their success.

BRIEFS

NEWS AGREEMENTS WITH ANGOLA -- Prague, 9 Oct (CTK) -- agreements on cooperation between the Czechoslovak news agency CETEKA and the Angolan news agency ANGOP, and between Czechoslovakia and Angolan television were signed here Friday, on the occasion of the current official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Party of Labour and Angolan president. The agreements were signed by CETEKA general director Otokar Svercina and Czechoslovak Television General Director Jan Zelenka, and by member of the visiting Angolan delegation Paulino Pinto Joao, state secretary for cooperation. The two sides agreed on the exchange of information aimed at deeper understanding between Czechoslovakia and Angola and better knowledge of the two countries' achievements and stands on international problems. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1802 GMT 9 Oct 81 LD]

TRUCKS FOR USSR -- In the seventh 5-Year Plan, the CSSR will deliver to the USSR 15,000 Tatra trucks. The exports of these trucks to the USSR will increase in the years to come. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 2 Oct 81 p 13 AU]

PER CAPITA SAVINGS -- The average per capita savings in the Czech lands amount to KCS10,487. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Oct 81 p 2 AU] In Slovakia, average per capita savings amount to about KCS10,000. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Oct 81 p 2 AU]

NEW ROAD SECTION -- A new, 25-km long section of a 4-lane highway leading from Prague to Mlada Boleslav and Turnov was opened to traffic on 29 September. The new section has 16 bridges. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Oct 81 p 2 AU]

SYMPATHY FOR 'POLISH COURSE' REPORTED

DW191203 Bonn DIE WELT in German 17/18 Oct 81

[Werner Kahl dispatch: "East Berlin Increases Pressure on Warsaw"]

[Text] Berlin -- East Berlin is intensifying radio propaganda against reform efforts in Poland. The SED is now broadcasting warnings in Polish over Radio "GDR". These warnings are addressed primarily to the "doves" in the Warsaw government and party leadership. In the initial broadcasts they were criticized for yielding to the demands of the trade union "Solidarity". East Berlin has encouraged orthodox comrades to show a harder stance.

East bloc diplomats say cautiously that the SED top leadership is obviously playing "socialist watchdog" along the western border of its restless neighbor. In the event of disturbances, the East Berlin transmitter might also serve as a replacement for Poland's state radio network if "counterrevolutionaries" continue to operate the domestic services on their own, political observers speculate.

The "GDR" security service has found increasing manifestations of sympathy for the "Polish course" among young people and students. Some people have reportedly been arrested for distributing "Solidarity" material in the "GDR". The International Society for Human Rights (Frankfurt) reported the following to DIE WELT: "So far we have registered seven cases in which GDR citizens have been arrested at work after declarations of sympathy. We must assume that the number of unreported cases is considerable."

It has been learned, furthermore, that students of Dresden University have warned SED functionaries against anti-Polish agitation "such as 100 years ago in the Kingdom of Saxony and 45 years ago by the racists of the national-socialist regime."

TRADE TALKS WITH POLAND BEGIN IN WARSAW 19 OCT

LD192148 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2026 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct (ADN) -- Talks began in Warsaw on Monday between GDR and Polish Government delegations on trade between the two countries for this year and next year. The GDR Government delegation is led by Gerhard Weiss, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. Reciprocal deliveries were discussed among other topics.

USSR INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER SHCHELOKOV ARRIVES

LD191646 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1504 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (ADN) -- Army Gen Nikolay Shchelokov, USSR minister of internal affairs, arrived in Berlin today at the invitation of Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, GDR minister of interior and chief of the German People's Police. At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport he was warmly welcomed by Minister Dickel. General Shchelokov will spend several days in the GDR and have talks in the GDR Interior Ministry.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH U.S. HELD IN WASHINGTON

AU161336 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Washington (ADN) -- Gerhard Beil, state secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Trade and member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs, met for a talk with Walter Stoessel, U.S. undersecretary of state, in the State Department in Washington on Tuesday.

The partners in the talk assessed the state of GDR-U.S. relations and discussed possibilities and requirements for their further normalization. The GDR stated its readiness to expand relations with the United States on the basis of equality, equal security and mutual advantage. Both sides assessed the fifth joint meeting of the GDR-U.S. trade and economic councils now taking place as an expression of the two countries' readiness to contribute toward expanding the relations.

In discussing current international problems, it was explained that the GDR considers the stabilization of peace by arms limitation and disarmament the most urgent task. It welcomes the agreement between the USSR and the United States to start negotiations in Geneva at the end of November on questions of arms limitation and expects that these negotiations will produce positive results.

The talk was attended by Horst Grunert, GDR ambassador to the United States.

State Secretary Beil, who is staying in Washington to participate in the joint meeting of the trade and economic councils, met for talks with other leading representatives of the U.S. Government at which questions of further normalization of the relations between the two countries were discussed.

On the GDR side, Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Horst Grunert, GDR ambassador to the United States, participated in the meetings with E. Brock III, foreign trade advisor of the American president; Lionel H. Olmer, under secretary of commerce for international trade; Joseph F. Wright, deputy secretary of commerce; and other prominent figures.

In the talks both sides expressed their interest and their readiness to expand trade and economic relations and scientific-technological cooperation. State Secretary Beil underlined the importance of concluding a long-term trade agreement and mutual guaranteeing most-favored nation treatment for the further development of economic relations between both states.

CUBAN UNION LEADER MEETS FDGB'S HARRY TISCH

AU161916 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Oct 81 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive and SED Central Committee Politburo member, received in Berlin on Wednesday Roberto Veiga, general secretary of the Confederation of Cuban Workers and candidate member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo. The sides exchanged opinions on questions of bilateral relations between their organizations and on questions of the international work in preparation for the 10th WFTU Congress to be held in February 1982 in Havana. They noted that this congress will map out the tasks of trade unions in the 1980's among which the safeguarding of peace will be of primary importance.

"Both sides consider the intensified NATO armament as well as imperialism's policy of interference and confrontation in Europe, Latin America, Africa and other parts of the world a serious threat to world peace. During the talk, which was held in a cordial, open-minded atmosphere, they stressed the need for trade union actions to support the socialist policy of peace.

STOPH MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN MINISTER STEYRER

LD192058 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1546 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received Dr. Kurt Steyrer, Austrian federal minister for health and the protection of the environment . The talk passed in a friendly and open-minded atmosphere. Willi Stoph stressed the GDR's resolve to pursue consistently the defense of peace, effective measures of disarmament as well as fruitful cooperation on equal terms with all peace-loving nations in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Dr. Kurt Steyrer emphasized Austria's interest in deepening the interchange of information in the health and environmental protection field. Both men said that the present arrangements offered a good and forward-looking basis for expanding their cooperation. The GDR minister for public health, Prof Ludwig Mecklinger, was present at the meeting.

LUXEMBOURG FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Flesch Arrives, 19 Oct

LD191654 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1444 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (ADN) -- The minister of foreign affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Colette Flesch, arrived in the GDR today on an official visit at the invitation of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who warmly welcomed her at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. The GDR ambassador to Belgium, Heinz Hoffmann, and the Netherlands ambassador to the GDR, Van der Maaade, who represents the interests of the Grand Duchy in the GDR, were present.

Meets Fischer

LD192104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR and Luxembourg foreign ministers opened their official talks in the GDR capital today. Oskar Fischer and Mme. Colette Flesch discussed current international issues and bilateral relations. Both insisted on the need to work for the improvement of the international situation and for arms limitation, disarmament and detente. They emphasized that the development of bilateral relations is in line with the interests of both sides and beneficial to the European climate.

Earlier, Mme. Flesch had honored the victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath at the monument in Under Den Linden. She and her party stood for a minute in front of the obelisk with the eternal flame and the urns containing earth from World War II battlefields and former fascist concentration camps.

19 Oct Dinner

LD192312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2043 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a dinner this evening for the Luxembourg foreign minister Madame Colette Flesch. Both ministers proposed toasts in which they described the good relations between the GDR and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as being a contribution to lessening tensions in Europe and to making peace secure.

Minister Fischer said that the unqualified dedication to peace is a program of action for the GDR. "The sufferings and lessons of World War II are too painful for us and for the other nations of Europe to be forgotten. Peace is and remains the unshakable doctrine of our state." The course of our exchanges has shown that, for all the differences in our assessment of certain aspects of the present international situation, both sides agree that everything must be done to preserve peace and safeguard the survival of mankind. "What the Continent of Europe, indeed the whole world, most urgently needs is an end to the arms race. We therefore welcome the agreement to open negotiations between the USSR and United States on arms limitations and disarmament and expect them to yield concrete measures of military detente."

The socialist states have proposed what is necessary and possible to this end. "We see no sense in a policy which declares an arms build-up to be the precondition for disarmament." It is not growing mountains of armaments, but dismantling them, that creates more security.

The GDR and its allies are therefore deeply concerned at NATO's decisions, particular of December 1979. "Do they refuse to see that this is bound to start an arms race which will benefit no one, no nation? Peace and the strengthening of peace is humanitarian." The GDR is hoping that reason and good will will prevail in Madrid and that all states will contribute to the positive conclusion of the meeting by agreeing to a conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament.

The Luxembourg minister, Colette Flesch, said that her visit was the fourth bilateral exchange on the ministerial level between the GDR and the Grand Duchy in under 8 years. That shows the desire of both sides to seek contact, to explain and clarify positions, dispel misunderstandings and serve the maintenance of friendly and fruitful relations. As a result of bilateral exchanges there has emerged between both states a basis of confidence which permits us to "approach through frank discussion, the solving or at least discussion of bilateral and multilateral issues." She said: "Regular contact on the basis of the desire for mutual understanding and open exposition of disputed issues in a sincere dialogue is an absolute necessity, particularly between states of different political, economic and social systems."

"This necessity becomes more compelling as the tensions in the East-West fabric increase. We must frankly admit that in this respect we are living through a difficult phase in European relations." In spite of existing problems, there are some positive facts which can surely improve and revive the prevailing climate in Europe. The greatest importance is attached to the conference on security and cooperation, which will resume in Madrid in 1 week's time. The dynamic process of a durable understanding may well be subject to short-term political fluctuations. But there is no alternative to its goals.

SED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LISBON 19 OCT

LD191412 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1135 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Lisbon, 19 Oct (ADN) -- At the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee a delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, arrived in Lisbon today. The delegation was welcomed at Portela Airport by General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Zalvaro Cunhal, and by member of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee Albano Nunes.

COMMENTARY ON FORTHCOMING CANCUN CONFERENCE

DW191435 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1817 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Rudolf Wahode commentary]

[Text] On 22 and 23 October a development policy conference will take place in Cancun in Mexico with the participation of 22 state and government chiefs. As can be gathered from recent statements by President Reagan, the United States is shifting toward confrontation in these disucssions as well. In the following commentary Rudolf Wahode deals with the reasons and subjects of this destructive approach:

The conference on developmental problems called for Cancun next week has a lengthy history. In 1975 there was a so-called North-South dialogue in Paris held by 60 industrial states and developing countries outside the United Nations. These talks then came to a standstill for a longer time because of the obstructive policy of the United States and other imperialist powers. It turned out that the leading capitalist industrial states were hardly interested in basic changes in international economic relations.

The Soviet Union and the socialist states did not participate in these meetings becuase they maintain on principle that such universal problems as setting up a new world economic order can be solved only in the United Nations itself with the participation of all member countries with equal rights.

In the joint communique on the state visit by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker to the United Mexican States published this September, both sides approved of holding universal negotiations and reaching concrete agreements on urgent worldwide economic problems. The communique also pays tribute to the many initiatives of the Mexican president aimed at promoting this matter which is so important for safeguarding peace through an international dialogue. Erich Honecker wished Lopez Portillo success at the forthcoming Cancun conference.

Eight Western industrial states and 14 developing countries with different economic and social systems will be represented there next week. Recent statements by the American President on the Cancun meeting do not sound very promising. Obviously nothing has changed about the destructive attitutde of the United States which was recently expressed at the UN Law of the Sea conference. The President's statements indicate that the status quo should be preserved in international economic relations. In other words, the doors should be kept open in developing countries for U.S. monopolies.

Reagan rejected the demand of developing countries for a new economic order under which Western industrial states were supposed to return some of the wealth they had acquired through exploitation of foreign territories in colonial as well as recent times. The consequences of this policy are fatal. Even according to calculations of the capitalist World Bank, the debts of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America amount to $580 billion, which is not bearable any more. In many cases the payments due for interest rates and principal are higher than the export gains. It is known that American monopolies made a profit of $39 billion from 1970 to 1978 in developing countries.

Washington believes it can ignore all these facts while recommending to developing countries that they trust in the blessings of the so-called free market. The developing countries present in Cancun will certainly not be content with such consolations.

SED'S HARRY TISCH ADDRESSES FDGB MEETING

LD172050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 16 Oct (ADN) -- The preparations for the 10th FDGB Congress were discussed by the FDGB National Executive Presidium together with the 400 trade union shop stewards on Friday at the Fritz Reckert Trade Union College in Bernau near Berlin. Two weeks before the start of the trade union elections, the chairman of the National Executive, SED Politburo member Harry Tisch, dealt with the tasks which have to be solved in the future by the trade unions in the realization of the resolution of the 10th SED Congress.

Tisch said that starting from what had been achieved so far, it was now necessary to use the elections in order to strengthen the fighting power of the trade unions and to give the socialist competition new, powerful impulses. Harry Tisch stressed in his speech that it was important to take into consideration what had been achieved in the realization of the resolutions of the Ninth FDGB Congress and what were the new tasks which the trade unions had set themselves in order to successfully continue the policy for the benefit of the people into the eighties.

It was also necessary to use the elections to strengthen further the fighting power of the organization and to establish the intra-trade union life even more strongly. "That which is the mark of our republic today, the successful development of the developed socialist society, the international standing, the social security and safety of its citizens, our unwavering support of peace and social progress -- all these things were and are the result of the successful activity of the FDGB and its 9 million members," Harry Tisch said.

In the socialst state the word and the will of the worker and the peasant are the laws of any action: Social development takes place in full accord with the interests of all members of society. The enormous willingness of all workers in the GDR to perform well was the most unequivocal affirmation of the policies of the party, to the policy of the main task in its union of economic and social policy.

In his speech Harry Tisch spoke about the further development of the political-ideological work of the trade unions. Talks with colleagues at work places, the assumption of fighting positions and the deep understanding of the members to give their best every day for the socialist state are part of the daily trade union activity.

"The economic strategy for the eighties decided at the 10th SED Congress, formulated in 10 points, demands that new paths be taken in uniting the advantages of socialism with the scientific-technological revolution. Only in this way can we achieve the necessary advance for the future intensive expansion of production," Harry Tisch stressed.

Speaking on the international situation, Harry Tisch said: "Peace or war, the end or continuation of civilization is the all-decisive question at present; the answer will determine the fate of mankind."

The speaker further said: "That is why we are fighting decisively with the Soviet Union and all progressive forces in the world to secure and keep the peace. We are for disarmament and against the NATO military buildup. We are for the continuation of the policy of peaceful coexistence. Securing our socialist achievements, the continuation of the policy of the main task while at the same time ensuring the defense capability of our state demand extraordinary efforts in all endeavors and especially for the further strengthening of our national economic strength in the coming years."

BRIEFS

BROWN COAL EXTRACTION -- With an annual production of more than 267 million tons, the GDR's brown-coal industry this year will attain its hitherto greatest extraction performance. The use of brown coal as the basis of energy and raw material supply constitutes a fundamental prerequisite for the dynamic growth of the national economy. This was emphasized at a meeting of party aktivists of the coal and energy sector in Schwarzheide today. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1856 GMT 16 Oct 81 DW]

CONSTRUCTION QUALITY CONTROL -- The Magdeburg housing construction combine, which is the leader among GDR housing construction combines, has introduced a quality control method to maintain high quality standards. When an apartment is turned over to the tenant, construction workers are "on the spot with paint brush, pliers, and screw driver" to repair whatever fault the tenants find with their new apartment. Quality control is necessary because warranty services, repairs and reworking are expensive regarding labor, material and money. The costs of rejects, reworking and warranty services in the GDR economy currently total roughly M2 billion a year. For this amount about 22,000 new apartments could be built. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1606 GMT 16 Oct 81 DW]

KADAR CONGRATULATES JARUZELSKI ON ELECTION

LD192102 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 19 Oct (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, sent a telegram to Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski congratulating him on his election to first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET SOCIETY SIGNED

LD191844 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Miklos Ovari, member of the party Politburo, has received a delegation of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society. Filipp Yermash, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, who is head of the delegation, signed a 5-year agreement this morning on cooperation among the friendship societies of the two countries and the League of Soviet Friendship Societies. The agreement was initialled for the Hungarian side by Antal Apro.

LEADERS MEET WITH GDR'S HAGER ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Kadar Receives GDR's Hager

LD171044 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 16 Oct (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, received on Friday Kurt Hager, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party. The cordial and comradely meeting was attended also by Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC. Rudolf Rossmeisl, Budapest ambassador of the GDR, was also present.

Ovari, Aczel Hold Talks

LD171526 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 16 Oct (MTI) -- Kurt Hager, member of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED) and secretary of the Central Committee, paid a visit to Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HWSP Central Committee, received Kurt Hager.

Kurt Hager had talks with Miklos Ovari, secretary of the HSWP CC, and Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, both members of the Political Committee.

During the talks, marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the representatives of the two parties informed each other on current issues of socialist building work in their respective countries, the implementation of the 12th HSWP and 10th SED Congresses, as well as on current issues of cultural and ideological work. They stated with satisfaction that the wide and fruitful cooperation in cultural and ideological fields usefully contributes to the relations of the two parties developing on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, as well as to the fraternal friendship of the two peoples.

Kurt Hager left Budapest on Friday.

LAOTIAN MINISTER'S VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Kadar Holds Meeting

LD171254 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 16 Oct (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, received today Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Political Committee of the Laotian Revolutionary People's Party, secretary of the Central Committee, vice-premier of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, foreign minister, currently on an official friendly visit in Hungary.

The cordial, comradely meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Hungarian Ambassador Janos Zegnal to Vientiane. Present was S. Souban, secretary-general of the Laotian Foreign Ministry.

Departure 19 Oct

LD191946 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 19 Oct (MTI) -- Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Political Committee and secretary of the CC, deputy premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and foreign minister, who paid an official friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, left Budapest on Monday.

Communique Issued

LD191832 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 19 Oct (MTI) -- At the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Political Committee, deputy premier and foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, paid an official friendship visit to Hungary from October 15 till 19.

Phoun Sipaseut was seen by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, and by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The communique released about his visit pronounces the following: The foreign ministers, who were informing one another about the building work pursued in their countries, established with satisfaction that the cooperation of the two countries was developing successfully and this complied with the interests of the two countries and helped enrich the powers of socialism and progress.

According to the foreign ministers the principal cause of the heightening of international tension was to be found in imperialist efforts aimed at acquiring military supremacy.

They established that in order to preserve world peace and consolidate security it was necessary to resume the Soviet-American talks on the reduction and limitation of armament. It would be important that the Madrid conference end with concrete results.

The discussants expressed the conviction that the Soviet peace proposals offer realistic possibility for the solution of international problems.

The parties greet and support the Mongolian initiatives aimed at strengthening the peace and security of the Asian region. These proposals urge that the Asian and Pacific countries reciprocally commit themselves for non-aggression and for non-employment of violence.

On discussing the Southeast Asian situation, the sides established that the chief causes of the tension in the region were to be found in the policies of Beijing and Washington as these threatened the peace, stability and security of the region and were contrary to socialism and social progress.

The communique then runs like this: The Hungarian side fully endorses the motions of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Vietnamese Socialist Republic and the Kampuchean People's Republic submitted on several occasions, last at the 36th session of the UN General Assembly, whose essence is this: The problems of the Southeast Asian region should be settled by the countries of the region themselves by resuming the already commenced negotiations, through regional consultations and talks so that the region may soonest become a zone of peace and stability.

The Hungarian side hails the efforts of Laos aimed at strengthening further its fraternal relations with neighboring Vietnam and Kampuchea. The close cooperation of the people of Indochina is an important element of the peace of the region.

The parties greet the achievements of the Government of the Kampuchean People's Republic and support the Kampuchean People's claim to have legal representation at the United Nations.

The talks of the two foreign ministers took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, friendship and cordiality and reflected a complete identity of views on all questions discussed.

Phoun Sipaseut invited Frigyes Puja for an official friendship visit to Laos. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

BIRO, KOVACS VIEW CONVERTIBLE FORINT ADVANTAGES

AU131346 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 13 Oct 81 p 9

[Report by Erich Hoorn]

[Summary] At a press conference in Vienna, Gerd Biro, director of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, who has come to Vienna in connection with the current exhibit "Hungary -- Known and Unknown Neighbor," declared that Hungary is at present strongly promoting small and medium-sized enterprises which in the current troubled international economic situation are more flexible than big enterprises. Such small and medium-sized enterprises turning out specialized products will permit the big companies to close down their small workshops where they produce component parts for their own use. Biro emphasized Hungary's strong interest in expanding economic relations with Austria. "Biro stressed that the uniform forint exchange rate, which went into effect on 1 October and has led to the abolition of separate commercial and tourist exchange rates, will further improve Hungary's competitive ability.

"At the same press conference Gyula Kovacs, deputy chairman of the Hungarian National Planning Office, declared that the establishing of a partial, so-called 'external convertibility' of the forint constitutes an important task. This aim can be attained in 1-2 years, he said but emphasized that the foreign currency state monopoly is to be maintained, as is required by a planned economy. Hungary wants to enable countries with convertible currencies to conclude business deals and make payments, in forints, provided that they have reached agreement on such terms with the Hungarian enterprises concerned. With appropriate permits forint deposit accounts can be used for the purchase of Hungarian goods or services, or may even be changed into other convertible currencies. However, it is not planned to make them convertible with the transfer ruble, Kovacs said."

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION

LD191618 Poland Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] A session of the Military Council of the Ministry of National Defense was held today. Party Central Committee first secretary and premier, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, participated in the meeting.

Tasks of the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic arising from the resolution of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum were defined in light of the current situation.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH WARSAW PACT AMBASSADORS

LD191852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Wojciech Jaruzelski today met with accredited ambassadors to Poland from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Hungary and the Soviet Union. Jaruzelski briefed the ambassadors on the course and results of the Central Committee Fourth Plenum against the background of the country's current socioeconomic situation. He also briefed the ambassadors on the party's program which is aimed at successfully implementing the resolution of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasized the importance Poland attaches to further consolidating and developing allied relations, and comprehensive and fraternal cooperation with the socialist community states.

The Warsaw Pact ambassadors conveyed congratulations to Jaruzelski on his election as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

OLSZOWSKI RADOM PARTY SPEECH ON PZPR PLENUM

LD192118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Tasks in ideological and educational work of party organizations in our country's current sociopolitical situation were discussed today at the plenary session of the Radom Voivodship PZPR Committee.

First Secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee Bogdan Prus chaired the debates which were attended by Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Stefan Olszowski and PZPR Central Committee Politburo member Zofia Grzyb.

During the discussion, it was decided that the most important tasks in the ideological and educational activity of the party organizations of Radom Voivodship are the dissemination of Marxist-Leninist knowledge and the idea of accord between all patriotic forces standing on the ground of fundamental principles of the political order, as well as the international alliances of Poland.

A resolution adopted at the plenary session stressed that the duty of every party member, especially party members belonging to Solidarity, is an unequivocal definition of his stance in the political struggle being waged in our country. At the same time, the defense of honest party members against unjust attacks by forces hostile to socialism is the duty of every party organization.

During the plenum, Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Stefan Olszowski took the floor:

[Begin recording] Plenum of Radom Voivodship party organizations: Your session today, esteemed comrades, has occurred immediately after the conclusion of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee plenary session.

The serious words of the Central Committee members, full of concern for the country, have still not faded away. The plenum's important decisions have certainly not reached everywhere yet. This was a plenum of great dimension in every respect. It confirmed the fundamental line, the line of the PZPR Ninth Congress, which is the line of socialist renewal, the line which we define as the line of agreement, cooperation and the defense and consolidation of the basic values of the political order of socialism, the path of struggle against the opponents of socialism, their views and actions. This line is not to be undermined.

At the plenum a sharp critical assessment -- indeed with compelling justification -- was also expressed regarding the methods and ways of this line's implementation. The Central Committee related this criticism to the work of the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat as well as to the former first secretary of the Central Committee.

Yesterday the Central Committee passed an important, practical resolution which constitutes a concretization of the ninth congress line in the country's difficult economic and sociopolitical situation.

There appears to be an open threat to social existence under the current conditions of acute shortages of raw materials and fuels, energy, production components, food, market imbalance, consciously organized pressure on state authorities, decline of social discipline, and the deeper decline in national income. Our party and Central Committee have firmly decided to counteract and overcome those threats and their consequences. This is the mission of our party. In the face of various kinds of strong-arm pressure tactics on working people, in the face of signs of anarchy in our civic life, the Central Committee considers it indispensable, and I quote: "in case of supreme urgency to reach for constitutional powers in order to defend the most vital interests of the nation and state," end of quote.

This is particularly indispensable in the situation where the Solidarity leadership has in fact broken social accords by usurping the right to dictate on all problems of our public life, by disregarding the realities of economic and social conditions, and by ignoring the principles of international alliances, thus undermining the foundations for the state's security. This latter point has been glaringly demonstrated by speeches, leaflets, and anti-Soviet publications. In this respect, the Central Committee has given the Solidarity leadership ultimatums [ultimatywne zadania] which clearly define the principles of constructive functioning of the union, and consequently the union's inclusion in its system of the realities of socialist Poland. Poland, I stress, is a member state and link in the socialist community.

The Central Committee also formulated essential economic tasks and called upon party organizations to implement them as well as organs of state administration, trade unions, and social organizations. These tasks include: increased extraction of raw materials, procurement and processing of food, and the increased production of market goods. The Central Committee urged devoting workfree Saturdays toward these tasks. Improvement in the rationing system of fuel and energy, in the supply of indispensable medicines, in coal deliveries for agriculture, production means, machinery and spare parts, electricity and fuels and improved transportation should improve the procurement of food which is indispensable for the working people.

The Central Committee has asked the government to successfully implement the existing program and to prepare other provisional programs which aim to increase the procurement of farm produce for the working people in towns. The Central Committee has also appealed to all of us, to the working people, to work on workfree Saturdays in all enterprises where supplies of energy and raw materials allow.

The Central Committee also decided to propose an initiative concerning the suspension of the right to strike. This does not indicate a limitation on civic freedoms and rights. Our party in the ninth congress resolution has confirmed the guarantee of basic civic freedoms and public rights. However, no one who realizes how difficult the economic situation is, and how it threatens the foundations of the people's material existence, can help but agree to wise limitations which would stave off threats and reduce their social consequences.

In order to implement all those steps the Central Committee proposed the idea of accord of all patriotic forces, those who recognize the political principles of Poland, its international alliances and the peaceful solution of all basic social problems at home.

An invitation to join in such a national front of accord and cooperation is available to all who wish to contribute their actions and words to the great cause of saving the country.

The Central Committee also formulated the necessary tasks which, in the present situation, arise in the ideological and political work of our party. The fourth plenum, during a critical discussion, made an extremely important decision: It effected a change at the position of the Central Committee first secretary. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski was appointed to this position by means of a unanimous and democratic choice. His life career, as was stressed at the plenum, has characterized his struggle for the independent and socialist shape of Poland. First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski announced that the Fifth PZPR Plenum will be called in the next few days. This plenum will, no doubt, bring the next decision following from the resolution adopted by the Central Committee yesterday. Within a very short time the Sejm will also hold its meeting. All these measures will produce a set of decisions which will be certain to guarantee a gradual improvement in the situation and in overcoming the crisis which is afflicting the country. I would like to express my profound conviction that the party will not only lend its political support to the resolution and decision adopted at the Fourth PZPR Plenum but that it will also back them up with work and struggle for the salvation of Poland, for overcoming the crisis and for uniting working people around the task of solving the main economic, political and social issues in Poland. [end recording]

SOLIDARITY RESPONDS TO PZPR PLENUM RESOLUTION

TU Denies Violating Agreements

LD191710 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Report from Gdansk Radio announcer -- live]

[Text] We have received a statement from the press spokesman of the National Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity in which, referring to the part of the programmatic resolution of the Fourth Central Committee Plenum which is directly addressed to the union's authorities, it is stated, among other things: Solidarity has never violated in any of its activities, intentions or resolutions the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie social agreements. The union, exclusively comprising citizens of the Polish People's Republic, naturally observes the rights and duties of citizens which arise from the content of the Constitution, the statement says. The union not only supports but actively cooperates in the working out of the program for extricating the country from the crisis and in the program of economic reform, the statement says.

Moreover, the union resolutely states that for over 1 year now it has been actively combating counterrevolutionary activities of every kind which are aimed against the interests of working people.

Solidarity Spokesman Responds

LD200324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The press information office of the National Commission [KK] of NSZZ Solidarity has conveyed to the POLISH PRESS AGENCY a statement by its press spokesman Marek Brunne, in which the following is stated, among other things:

Referring to that part of the program resolution of the PZPR Central Committee Plenum that ended on Sunday, and which was directly addressed to the members and authorities of NSZZ Solidarity, I state that it contains elements betraying a profound lack of understanding of the aims, scope of interests and methods of action by our union.

First of all, NSZZ Solidarity has never broken, in any of its actions, intentions and resolutions, the social agreements from Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie. The empty statements to the contrary we can understand exclusively as the next attempt at their unilateral annulment. We call to mind that these agreements are in their essence a concise presentation of the program of our union. Our union will not refrain from any statutorily permitted actions aimed in the direction of the full implementation of these social contracts concluded with the government and ratified by the Sejm.

We believe that the authorities of the Polish People's Republic, by ratifying the above mentioned agreements, have undertaken before the entire Polish nation obligations to act in this same direction.

Second, our union, in that it exclusively associates itself with the citizens of the Polish People's Republic, naturally observes the rights and duties of these citizens arising from the contents of our Constitution. This means that our union respects in theory and practice the international alliances binding on Poland.

Third, our union decisively states that for over half a year it has been actively combating all types of counterrevolutionary activity aimed against the interests of the working people and against our common human rights and rights as citizens.

Fourth, our union not only supports, but actively cooperates in the preparation of the program for emerging from the crisis, and in the program of economic reform. In this sphere of its activity, Solidarity takes care to formulate programs in such a way that they contain guarantees that the economic and social crisis will never be repeated.

Fifth, the KK recognizes the need to prevent strike actions which are not justified by sufficient cause. We share the view that these phenomena have been economically damaging and we will continue to do our best to strive towards an agreement with the authorities before a situation occurs which threatens the eruption of a conflict. However, we maintain the position that in order to avoid strikes the objective causes should be removed.

Last, our union cannot agree to any negotiations concerning the content of agreements from Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie.

In the statement, the press spokesman of Solidarity, Marek Brunne, said that he has been forced to state with regret that the unfortunate coincidence of the notification on leaving Solidarity by some members of the PZPR Central Committee and the call to party members to declare their so-called allegience, can erroneously be read as an attempt at creating an artificial division in our society.

We have given you the summary of the statement made by the press spokesman of the KK of NSZZ Solidarity Marek Brunne.

Response to Nonstrike Call

NC191708 Paris AFP in English 1644 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct (AFP) -- The Solidarity executive today pledged to help prevent unjustified or untimely protest movements, but added that the best way to prevent strikes was to "deal with their objective causes" without calling for "bans which would be contrary to international laws".

The Presidium of the independent trade federation said it shared concern expressed by party Central Committee members as to the "deplorable effect" of strikes on the economy.

Adding that this was a preliminary reaction to the just-ended party plenum meeting, the executive warned that "any authoritative measures" would be ineffective if "norms of coexistence between the government and society were violated or if the security of members of the union was threatened".

Referring to a paragraph of the plenum resolution that "demands" that the Solidarity leadership join the permanent government-unions joint commission that the government has proposed establishing, the Solidarity Presidium said it "understands the necessity" for measures tailored to fighting the crisis and said it is ready to take part in "any enterprise able to give positive results."

It pointed out, however, that "as an independent trade union" Solidarity alone will decide "the form of its initiatives, while seeking society's understanding and approval."

The Presidium asked Solidarity's regional branches to sound out their members' views on the Central Committee resolution.

WALESA, GLEMP REACT TO PZPR LEADERSHIP CHANGE

Walesa: 'No Concern'

NC191212 Paris AFP in English 1154 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 19 Oct (AFP) -- The change of Communist Party leadership in Poland was "not a cause for concern," Solidarity union federation leader Lech Walesa said after he heard that party leader Stanislaw Kania had lost his job.

"Personally I get on very well with (new party leader, Prime Minister Wojciech) Jaruzelski," he said at a dinner in northern France last night.

The Solidarity delegation, which is on a week-long visit to France, returned to Paris late last night.

Further Walesa Comments

LD200520 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Lech Walesa, the chairman of Solidarity, is continuing his visit to France. Yesterday the Solidarity delegation held talks with another French trade union federation, Force Ouvriere, which is regarded as being to the right of the French trade union movement. Lech Walesa was asked for his reaction to the election of Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski to the post of first secretary of the party's Central Committee. Lech Walesa replied that he already had many troubles on his head and now one more has been added. I believe that decisions will now be made more quickly in the country and that they will be more effective.

I am also in favor of efficient action. When asked about the prospects for dialogue with the new authorities, Lech Walesa expressed the conviction that reason, which has prevailed so far, would continue to do so.

Church-State Cooperation

LD200532 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, currently visiting Rome, when asked by Italian journalists for his views in connection with Wojciech Jaruzelski's election to the post of first secretary of the party's Central Committee, stated:

I cannot, for the time being, comment on anything. May the Lord bless him!

We expect, added the primate, that cooperation between the state and the church will be continued.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JARUZELSKI ON NEW POSITION

Husak Congratulations

LD200910 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct (PAP) -- A telegram has arrived for Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR who, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and on his own personal behalf, congratulates the Polish leader on his election to the post of first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

You are taking up this responsible post at a very important stage, the telegram says, a stage that will determine the further development of socialism in the Polish People's Republic. We believe that you will use the great trust that has been placed in you to mobilize the party, the entire working class and all genuine Polish patriots for a resolute offensive against the forces of counterrevolution and for the defense of socialism. In these efforts you may count completely on the support of Czechoslovak communists and our entire nation.

In conclusion, Gustav Husak wished Wojciech Jaruzelski much success in his responsible work for the good of socialism in fraternal Poland and the strengthening of the socialist community.

ZSL, SD Send Congratulations

LD220732 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Stefan Ignar, chairman of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party [ZSL] and Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee, have sent Wojciech Jaruzelski congratulatory telegrams to mark his election to the post of first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Stefan Ignar emphasized that in the difficult period of struggle to get our fatherland out of the crisis, to reinforce the line of socialist renewal, dialogue and agreement, the party may count on active and creative coparticipation by the ZSL. Our party proceeds from the position, reads the telegram further, that the historic tasks the country is facing requires the expansion of the sociopolitical platform and system of authority in People's Poland.

Edward Kowalczyk conveyed, along with congratulations to Wojciech Jaruzelski, the wishes for successful political work and positive results of this work in accordance with the expectations of the entire society.

MEDIA COMMENT ON FOURTH PZPR PLENUM RESULTS

DZIENNIK LUDOWY on Jaruzelski

LD191116 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 19 Oct 81

["In the name of Poland" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct (PAP) -- In the name of the highest value of the Poles -- the Polish state, which cannot collapse and which must be restored -- it is essential to move into the background all possible normalization concepts about which there can be no uniform opinion, and all efforts must be directed toward saving the material substance of the state, writes (R. Wysocki) in DZIENNIK LUDOWY, organ of the ZSL, in connection with the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

At the fourth plenum, the party elected a soldier as its first secretary. This fact instills hope: hope for firm action, uncompromisingness, for words to become synonymous with deeds -- and this is so essential for us, even if they are words which do not give rise to softening illusions but to deeds undertaking the severe burden of responsibility and discipline.

The soldier in our national tradition is the personification of patriotism and honor, the symbol of service to the people.

We believe in the continuation [preemstvennost] of this thousands-of-years-long Polish tradition, stresses DZIENNIK LUDOWY in conclusion.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY on Change

LD200958 Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 20 Oct 81

["New Conditions -- Line Unchanged" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct (PAP) -- "The latest plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee has showed, both by the contents of tough and critical discussion as well as resolutions and decisions it took, that a change of situation is necessary to ensure that the policy of post-August renewal could be continued faithfully following the general line of agreement sanctioned and developed by the 9th PUWP Congress. Necessary is improvement of the situation involving the strengthening of the position of our state, enfeebled over the recent months, which, regardless of various, also justified, reasons of social distrust is the common good of all Poles," wrote ZYCIE WARSZAWY in its editorial.

The daily went on: "The Poles are fully aware of the drama of the situation they are in. The course of the recent plenum has confirmed this. But whoever doubted that the line of agreement would be continued, after reading the words uttered by the new first secretary of the Central Committee, was satisfied that the idea was not to change the line, but realize it in new conditions and, through a series of decisions, put into effect all that remained unfinished in the post-congress period. For the resolutions of the 9th congress alone could not change the situation for better. Since the situation continued to deteriorate, of which we were all aware, there were two ways out of the dilemma: either to change the line or rebuild the organisation and take necessary decisions promising that the just assumptions be put into effect more rapidly. It was precisely this road that has been chosen."

The daily concluded: "Fulfilment of the line of agreement in our conditions depends on the success of a partnerly dialogue of all social forces which count, those which operate within the framework of the Constitution of our socialist state. The fourth plenum defined the standpoint of the Polish United Workers' Party in exactly this realistic situation. The plenum did it honestly, even if the manner in which it was done can be regarded as controversial, for such are the rights of dialogue."

PAP Cites Foreign Media

LD191004 Warsaw PAP in English 0807 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct (PAP) -- All the news agencies in the socialist countries as well as their counterparts in the Western states immediately reported the news about Stanislaw Kania's resignation from the post of the PUWP CC first secretary and about General Wojciech Jaruzelski's election to this post.

REUTER expressed an opinion that the election of General Jaruzelski for the first secretary guarantees the continuation of the dialogue policy.

Radio Moscow in numerous news services along with the television in its main news Vremia highlighted the fact that while discussing organizational issues, Kania addressed the CC asking to be called off from the post of the PUWP CC first secretary. The Moscow media informed about Wojciech Jaruzelski's election for this post.

Informing on Sunday night about the end of the plenum, Bulgarian Radio and Television in the main news services informed after the BTA agency that in the course of the debate the party leadership was criticized for a lack of concrete action to overcome the social and political crisis in Poland. The mass media also informed about S. Kania's resignation and W. Jaruzelski's election to the post of first secretary of the PUWP CC and also about the plenary session resolution and appeal to the working people of towns and country.

The Czechoslovak Radio and Television evening news also informed about Wojciech Jaruzelski's election for the post of the first secretary of the PUWP CC and Stanislaw Kania's resignation from that function. Both the radio and the television evening reports when describing the discussion at the 4th plenary session indicated the voices which had criticized the ineffective actions taken up by the party leadership in resolving Poland's present difficult situation and not taking up any concrete measures for the implementation of the resolutions of the 9th congress. The media also reported on the adoption of a programme resolution at the plenum and on the appeal to the working people of the towns and country.

In Saturday and Sunday dispatches, the world press devoted much attention to the debate of the plenum and to the current situation in Poland. The TASS agency in a dispatch from Warsaw informed that the speakers who took the floor during the plenum criticized the party leadership for a lack of concrete actions in implementing the resolutions of the 9th PUWP Congress and in defending socialism in the country. TASS informed also that the programme resolution of the plenary session was accepted unequivocally by all its participants.

"Anti-Socialist Forces Have Put a Stake on a Catastrophe" -- such is the headline of an article published in the Prague RUDE PRAVO. ZEMEDELSKIE NOVINY gives the same title to a report on Stanislaw Kania's speech at the 4th plenary session. The PRAVDA of Bratislava writes about the right-wing blocking of government actions.

JERZY URBAN STATEMENT ON SOLIDARITY PROPOSAL

LD170010 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Statement by Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban on the 15 October talks between working teams representing the government and Solidarity -- live or recorded: date and place not specified]

[Text] During talks held on 15 October 1981 with the working team of the Council of Minister's Committee for Trade Union Affairs, the negotiating team from the National Commission of NSZZ Solidarity presented a document which contained a proposal to establish a social council for national economy.

The Council of Ministers' committee declares that it categorically does not accept this idea for a council. This is because the proposal does not constitute any platform whatsoever for cooperation with the state authorities. It represents an attack on the state structures that is essentially aimed at abolishing the existing constitutional order and the rules of democracy, reversing the democratic transormations that are taking place and creating in place of these structures a totalitarian dictatorship of the Solidarity union.

The draft document envisages the creation of some union superorder which would unavoidably overpower and incapacitate the state authorities. It is proposed that all administrative cells be subjected to the control of this superorder. The Council of Ministers would not function or make resolutions that agree with its powers since every government decision which this exclusive trade union and self-management social council did not like would fall through if the social council imposed a veto. Exercising power in such a way would resemble times when liberum veto paralyzed all state activities and led to its disintegration. This was the principle cause of the fact that Poland disappeared from the European map for over 100 years.

This new council would also take over the government's powers in the sense that as the authors of the draft state it would gain the legislative intiative that is characteristic of the Council of Ministers. However, it would in fact not be subordinate to the Sejm either. It transpires from the explanations given by the Solidarity negotiating group that are contained in the minutes of the talks that Sejm laws would be abolished through a referendum. This would mean getting rid of representative democracy.

Neither would the council be subordinate to court verdicts, because it transpires from the minutes that the Solidarity negotiating group does not consider courts to be independent. The group describes them, and the Sejm, as acting on dictation.

Such totalitarian claims on taking over autocracy have been displayed by the very same Solidarity circles which gave assurances on so many occasions that they have no aspirations to take over power and that they recognize the existing political system of Poland and the constitutional order. These obligations are contained in the Gdansk agreement and in the statute on which the Solidarity union's registration was based. Thus, the submitted draft document is contrary to and defies Solidarity's fundamental political obligations and the many assurances of its leaders, who were repudiating the idea of taking over power for the sake of accord and cooperation.

Solidarity's new document fully and clearly confirms the accusations made by the party and the government that the union's leadership is after all striving to seize power. When the Council of Ministers' committee made this accusation, Solidarity authorities were indignant and lead the community astray concerning Solidarity's intentions and the point of its activities. They also stated that the government was conducting an unjustified persecution, a campaign of slander. The draft document on the creation of the council demonstrates that our accusations and warnings have been justified. At the same time, it proves the little worth of the union's assurances about their wish for loyal cooperation with the government in order to lead the country out of the crisis and to improve the community's situation, and the little worth of the union's assurances that it is the government that does not want to cooperate.

In the text of the proposal to establish a social council for national economy, representatives of the National Commission of NSZZ Solidarity deny the government any credibility whatsoever, and maintain that it is only they, and not the state, who represent the community. Moreover, they declare in advance that Solidarity will not support the government in any of its activities since they negatively assess everything that the government has done, is doing, and will be doing. I quote: "If we supported the activities of the government, we would in fact betray the interest of the community." This was written in the proposal to establish the superorder of Solidarity.

This is an odd way of conceiving partnership -- when the partner is denied respect, basic confidence and support for any of his present and future activities. Even political opposition in any country where it exists does not do this. Solidarity has said about itself that it does not intend to be an opposition political party. However, it has displayed a desire to exercise arbitrary dictatorship.

During the negotiations, Solidarity representatives also explained that setting up the council according to their draft -- that is, definite paralysis of state authorities including the Sejm -- will induce them to constructive activities in stimulating production, improving the population's supply of food and basic industrial goods, and supporting transformations in the economy.

It is not the first time that the union has disclosed that it will do something for the community only when its political conditions -- which essentially consist in destabilizing the political system of the Polish state -- are realized.

However, (?let us) [word indistinct] an agreement. Those concluded between the government and Solidarity did not incite this union to take care of the most important matters for its members. Satisfaction of one ambition merely incited them to put forward another political demand. Solidarity now shows in a more emphatic way than before that it wants power and nothing else.

Attempts to undermine the legality of socialist state functions threatens its very existence and the safe life of its population. Moreover, Polish society certainly does not dream about another regime, about a recurrence of arbitrary government having only a different emblem.

It supports such a line of agreement and cooperation, of which the voiced proposal is an open negation. During the last year there was great democratic progress. The state authorities based their activity on social consultation; the participation of the representatives of various social forces in decisionmaking by the state is now ever wider. One can mention here the changes of the role and the modality of functioning of the Sejm and People's Councils, the setting up of many independent organizations, autonomy of higher education, the contribution and the functions of the Council for Economic Reform, the full and independent growth of the role of political parties, the developmentof constructive relations with the church, honest consultations with society of all important state actions, participation of representatives of many organizations -- Solidarity included -- and independent experts in the work of Sejm commissions, and many other successfully developing undertakings which rapidly democratize the structure of the state and increase the self-governing character of society.

This process is in progress now. We have put forward a new proposal, that of a mixed commission composed of representatives of the government and of the trade union movement from towns and the countryside in order to ensure a constant consultation and joint decisionmaking as far as matters of particular importance for society and supplies for the population are concerned.

Also put forward was a proposal on setting up a consultative council at the Council of Ministers' Presidium composed of people of various orientations based on the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, and aimed at broadening the political base of goverment.

Solidarity wishes not to notice all this. It ignores the reforms, wants to cancel them and shows nonpluralistic ambitions, with a tendency to ensuring for themselves a monopoly of power in Poland. These are unrealizable claims -- nevertheless, dangerous ones. Any attempts at their implementation must undermine the stability of the state, deepen the economic crisis, and worsen the situation facing working people -- already very difficult -- whose interest are sacrificed by Solidarity in order to satisfy its unbridled power ambitions.

The committee of the Council of Ministers stresses that it was the government side which put forward and continues to put forward proposals of a close, partnerlike cooperation with trade unions in order to overcome the crises and to resolve social and economic problems of the country.

We want to create an institution which would make such cooperation possible. The government proposal to set up a mixed government-trade unions commission is precisely an example of this course toward an agreement.

The very idea of a national economic council looks as if it was derived by Solidarity from the draft basic assumptions of the economic reform published last April by the Commission for Reform working under the leadership of the chairman of the Council of Ministers. In its point 48, which deals with the role of the Sejm, this document proposes to set up a consultative organ for management of economic development and discusses various possibilities for implementing this initiative. I quote: The first variant would consist in the Sejm setting up a socioeconomic council composed of deputies appointed by the Sejm and representatives of People's Councils, trade unions and workers' self-management from peasant enterprises and cooperatives, state administration bodies, various social and vocational circles, as well as scientific and creative collectives, all of them appointed by the Sejm. End of quote.

However, an essential difference between the proposals made by the government side and the last proposal of the Solidarity negotiating group lies in that the government desires a prompt -- sorry, a broad cooperation between state bodies, trade unions and various forces representing society as broadly as possible, whereas Solidarity declares that all state bodies are not credible and wants to implement power alone by creating bodies in which it would have a dominant and decisive voice.

The government remains ready to discuss any form of social cooperation and agreement; but not the forms of building a new arbitrary power wanting to escape any form of control. Solidarity repeatedly says that it would like to influence state activity, but it is apparent that in reality Solidarity wants to replace it. In their drive for power, some leaders who inspire Solidarity build up artificial divergencies in order to avoid cooperation with the government, yet such cooperation is demanded by the population and is indispensible for overthrowing the crisis in the country.

The economic program contained in the resolution of the first national congress of Solidarity delegates was placed in opposition to the government program. Also, 80 or even 90 percent of it is copied from the documents of the ninth party congress and from state and social drafts of the economic reform, which Solidarity ignores. The union did not negate the concept of the reform worked out by the social and government commission, in the work of which its representatives-observers regularly participated. Yet now, suddenly, the union negatively evaluates it in the text of the proposal to set up a social council for national economy. Solidarity also does not see that the government has already begun implementing the reform. The union does not use the opportunity to influence economic life which the open socioeconomic plan creates. All this proves that Solidarity is not concerned with the possibilities to assess the state of the economy or with having influence over steering the economy. It is only concerned with destructive activities, and a desire to seize the rudder of state, leaving the government an ornamental role. If Solidarity is concerned with the people's interests and with having a say in matters which are important for the community, it would not be ignoring the plan for stabilization.

All fundamental documents concerning economic reform are passed to Solidarity. The union could submit comments or counterproposals. Instead, without any arguments, it opposes all efforts on the part of the government. The government has passed 12 draft fundamental legal acts concerning economic reform to the union for its views, and it has announced that the draft executive acts will be presented.

The government invites Solidarity to consult on any price changes and wants it to take into consideration counterproposals. Thus Solidarity has a full opportunity to influence all important economic decisions in the social respect, and if it wants to use it, it also has the opportunity to cocreate permanent institutions for cooperation with the state.

Knowing full well what profound crisis we are undergoing, how tragic the situation of working people is, Solidarity -- instead of acting with a view to improving the situation of the country and its population -- exacerbates the difficulties with many of its actions such as strikes, demonstrations, boycotting exports, and obstructive tactics towards economic and price reforms. Mounting these difficulties is seen as an instrument for increasing discontent among the community.

Solidarity leaders know very well that no government could do more in such a deep crisis. Despite this it is making every effort so that the state authorities -- fettered by a disloyal but influencial opposition, which the Solidarity leadership is -- have reduced possibilities of useful work.

Resolutely rejecting the proposal to set up the so-called social council for national economy according to Solidarity's draft, the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs states that the community desires accord and cooperation between the government and trade unions. It stresses that there are broad possibilities for such cooperation. Solidarity activists will not succeed in burying the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements. The community will not allow the reforming and democratic transformations of the state and social life to be interrupted by way of paper coup d'etat -- an attempt at which is the proposal to set up a separate superorder of Solidarity. The presentation of this proposal expresses a desire to provoke a new serious conflict.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON SOLIDARITY ACTIVITIES

LD190012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 18 Oct 81

["Text" of statement issued by Polish Government press spokesman on 18 October -- announcer read]

[Text] Nearly half the voivodships have been plagued with strikes, strike announcements, or else by strike readiness being declared. These protests embrace entire voivodships, individual towns or work enterprises, sometimes of key significance for the functioning of the economy.

The reason for the protests are the bad supplies of food and hygiene requisites and, above all, the shortage of meat which does not ensure full coverage of ration coupons. The backlog in meat sales against coupons already amounts to 40,000 tons throughout the country. The cause of these difficulties is the catastrophically low procurement level of livestock.

For example, in the Piotrkov Irybunalski Voivodship, where a general strike has been announced, the decline in procurement is greatest. Imported meat is directed to this voivodship which is agricultural in character. The leaders of the protest nonetheless restrict their activity to making demands and strike threats.

One cannot, however, force the authorities to provide something which they do not have at their disposal. On the other hand, the energy of the strike organizers, the local Solidarity leaders, is not directed at all toward animal husbandry and procurement, although ensuring that the meat coupons will be covered depends more on the local community than on the government, which already does, and will continue to do, all possible to achieve the required supply of meat by using economic means.

Import possibilities are indeed exhausted at present. The summoning for talks or meetings of representatives of the government or the voivodship authorities, in order to force an improvement in supplies from them, misses the point. The government is not able to share out nonexistent products, nor can it take supplies from other voivodships or towns in order to give them to those who are protesting and striking in the most vociferous manner. This would be unjust.

Moreover, the allocation of food to those on strike, at a cost to those who work, would only move other regions, towns and enterprises to strike and not to work. This would only make the economic crisis deeper, causing an almost total lack of supplies.

The government representatives cannot go to various constantly emerging centers of ferment and make commitments which are difficult to meet. It must be understood how absurd are the strikes, and the protests directed by those who produce at those who can share only what has been produced. The only outcome of the further expansion of unrest and halts in production will be the complete submerging of the state and the economy into chaos, that is the destruction of these basic, material existences which we still possess.

On 18 October talks ended between representatives of the Council of Ministers' Commission for Trade Union Affairs and negotiators representing the National Commission (KK) of NSZZ Solidarity. Plans for further working talks have been agreed upon. These talks will be aimed at the achievement of effective cooperation in the immediate improvement of the population's situation. This is possible only with a fruitful cooperation between the state authorities and all representatives of the community, the trade union movement above all.

The government is of the opinion that talks at finding joint solutions are incompatible with the strikes organized by Solidarity or threatened by it and are mutually exclusive. By accepting the method of negotiation, Solidarity has undertaken to participate in joint action and should therefore use its influence to eliminate centers of conflict as their further existence or spread would turn the talks between the authorities and Solidarity into a futureless camouflage of political struggle waged at the expense of the community.

The credibility of Solidarity after the signing of the assumptions should therefore manifest itself in the proclamation by the KK of an appeal urging the end to strikes which are aimed not against the government but against the working man. We also expect that the signing of the assumptions will result in the KK issuing a clear recommendation to the union's local branches which organize the strikes, strike alerts and who are the authors of threats vis-a-vis the authorities, to abandon such actions at least until the end of all the planned talks in working groups.

Neither the government nor the community will be able to discern the sincere intentions of the KK and recognize that it feels responsible for the country, when the KK, on the one hand, contends that it wants to settle everything at the table and endorses this with their signature, but on the other hand, it does not counteract a situation where branches subordinated to it place the country in turmoil and refrain from extinguishing trouble spots.

The desire to preserve popularity and to lead the disenchanted masses should be subordinated to the political and moral duty not to lend support to initiatives which threaten Poland with doom.

REGIONAL STRIKE, PROTEST ACTIVITIES CONTINUE

Minister Breaks Off Talks

LD181608 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] According to our Piotrkow Trybunalski correspondent, talks between the government commission, chaired by Zygmunt Lakomiec, minister of domestic trade and services, and the negotiating group of Solidarity and the Industrial Branch Trade Unions of the region, regarding improvement of the market supply of food were to have begun at 1500 in Tomaszow Mazowiecki. At 1300, Minister Lakomiec announced, in a Telex sent to the Interfactory Strike Committee of Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship, that he sees no grounds for further talks in connection with the intensifying strike action in Poland and that he is breaking them off, proposing that they be concluded in Warsaw on a date to be agreed by both sides.

Appeal for Strike Suspension

LD190012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] A meeting took place late on Sunday in Tomaszow Mazowiecki between the negotiating group of the trade unions of Piotrokow Trybunalski Voivodship, the Interfactory Stike Committee and representatives of industrial enterprises on the one hand and members of the national level of the NSZZ Solidarity on the other. Among the latter were Grzegorz Palka, member of the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission [KKP], and Andrezej Slowik, chairman of the Lodz region executive committee. Grzegorz Palka briefed those present on the progress of and decisions made at the talks, completed on Sunday, between the negotiating group of the union and the working team of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs. Grzegorz Palka and Andrzej Slowik appealed for strike action to be suspended in Piotrkow Voivodship until Thursday when a meeting of the KKP of the NSZZ Solidarity is to take place. The final decision regarding the suspension or launching of the strike is to be made on Monday.

Strike Suspension Decision

LD191016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Lodz correspondent (Michal Bunia) report]

[Text] At 0130 tonight the negotiating group of trade unionists from Piotrokow Trybunalski Voividship meeting in the Slokniarz plant house of culture in Tomaszow Mazowiecki adopted a resolution by which it was decided to suspend strike action pending a decision by the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity. The strike readiness, however, is continuing.

This decision is motivated by the necessity to inform the KKP about the disastrous state of food supplies in Piotrkow Voivodship and to achieve uniformity of any possible strike actions all over the country. To this effect, a delegation of the voivodship Interfactory Strike Committee [MKS] will attend the KKP session. At the same time, the MKS will attempt to have the agreement concluded with the government group on Saturday, 17 October, implemented. It was decided at that time, among other things, that both the quantity and variety of meat would be provided to meet the demand of current meat coupons, that such meat as was available would meet the demands of older unredeemed coupons and that all coupons would be honored until 23 December.

The MKS will also try to reach agreement on remuneration for the 24-hour strike and for covering the costs of protest action. The resolution also appeals for the resumption of talks between representatives of the government and voivodship authorities on one side and the Piotrkow Voivodship negotiating group on the other. These talks broke off yesterday. The resolution also states that the workforces of this voivodship will go on general strike unless necessary decisions are taken to guarantee an equitable distribution of foodstuffs and the talks between the negotiating group from Piotrkow Voivodship and the government bring results.

Piotrkow Situation Update

LD192046 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Our correspondents report on the current tense socioeconomic situation. Here is a report from Piotrkow Trybunalski: Strike action in Piotrkow Voivodship has been suspended until the meeting of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity. Strike readiness is still in force. The resumption of talks and an equal division of food among all inhabitants of the country are demanded. In the event of these demands not being fulfilled a general strike will be undertaken in the voivodship's enterprises.

Debates of the Secretariat of the Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship PZPR Committee were attended today by Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Zygmunt Lakomiec, who gave an extensive statement to journalists. He stated, among other things, that actions are being implemented on a day-to-day basis, aimed at bringing supplies to the voivodship market level with others in the country, and he maintained his stance that he will be able to conduct further talks with the negotiating group of the trade unions in the building of the ministry at a date to be agreed by the two sides.

Lakomiec Statement Cited

LD192334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Correspondent Paulin (Prominski) report from correspondent in Piotrkow Trybunalski]

[Text] The Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship strike action has, it is true, been suspended until the decision by the next NSZZ Solidarity National Consultative Commission session, but voivodship enterprises are in a state of strike readiness.

Under the threat of conducting a general strike, the resumption of talks and equal division of food among all inhabitants of the country are demanded.

The resumption of talks between the commission, under the chairmanship of Minister Zygmunt Lakomiec, and the negotiating group of the trade unions was also demanded today at the plenum of the voivoship committee of the Democratic Party in Piotrkow Trybunalski. The Secretariat of the Piotrkow Voivodship PZPR Committee also met today.

Zygmunt Lakomiec gave journalists an extensive statement on the matter of the situation in the Piotrkow Voivoship and the talks which have been conducted on this subject in Tomaszow Mazowiecki.

The minister also stated that the talks conducted to date were often accompanied by themes not connected with the protest concerning supplies to the Piotrkow Voivodship.

Minister Lakomiec concluded that in such conditions talks cannot be conducted, and in a Telex to the Interfactory Strike Committee of the Piotrkow Voivodship suggested that they take place in Warsaw at a date agreed by both sides. He also suggested that the trade unions establish the personal composition of the representatives to these talks, and for his part he will broaden the commission by the participation of representatives of the state planning commissions, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy, and the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs.

Lower Silesia Strike Readiness

LD190910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Wroclaw dispatch by Tadeusz Laczynski]

[Text] A meeting of the Presidium of the Wroclaw branch board of the Lower Silesian region of NSZZ Solidarity has been held. We have received a statement from the press spokesman of the Central Board of the Lower Silesian region.

The statement reads, among other things: During the session, the result of talks between the negotiating group of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] and the government delegation were assessed and found to be unsatisfactory, although there are some positive elements in them such as a freezing of prices and the decision that price rises will be consulted with trade unions. However, the demands concerning social control of production and distribution of foodstuffs have not been fulfilled and there is no decision to set up a social council of national economy.

In connection with this, the Presidium upheld the decision to announce a state of strike readiness in the region as from 1000 this morning, and this will remain in force until a decision on the matter is taken by the regional board based on consultations with workforces of works and enterprises, or until an appropriate resolution has been adopted by the KKP. It was decided to convene a session of the Lower Silesia regional board today at 1600. The main subject of the session will be an assessment of the results achieved by the negotiating group, and the working out of recommendations for the members of the KKP from Lower Silesia who will go to Gdansk in order to take part in deliberations there.

The press spokesman of the region said that during the discussion strong opposition was expressed to the resolution of the PZPR Central Committee on suspension by the Sejm of the right to strike since this would be tantamount to breaking the Gdansk agreement. Solidarity cannot agree either, the statement says, with treating the official media of social communication as being at the exclusive disposal of the party. This is contrary to the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. It is also considered immoral to force party members affiliated to Solidarity to choose between either a political party or a trade union. So, then, there is a strike readiness in Lower Silesia as from 1000 today.

TV Reports Strikes

LD191740 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Solidarity of Lower Silesia announced strike readiness as from 1000 today in protest against the catastrophic level of food supplies and lack of action by the regional authorities. In Walbrzych Voivodship, strike readiness has been in force since Friday. Strike readiness is in force in school and educational establishments of Sieradz Voivodship as of today following an earlier decision of the teachers union local board. Teachers are protesting against the introduction by the government of the unconsulted amendments to the draft of the teachers' charter. If this and other demands [as heard] are not met, a 1-day warning strike will be held on 26 October at schools and educational establishments. However, it is possible that a decision cancelling the protest could be called -- tomorrow, the regional board of the teachers' union is holding an extraordinary session to express its attitude to the Central Committee appeal calling for an end to strike actions. Consultations with union members are continuing.

In Kalisz Voivodship, strike readiness has been proclaimed by Solidarity factory commissions in some Krotoszyn enterprises; among them is the mechanical equipment factory, the Teofilow clothing factory and a section of the State Motor Transportation enterprise. The protest action is against insufficient food supplies to the town. These issues were discussed today by voivodship authorities and union representatives at a meeting in Krotoszyn.

A threat of holding a strike alert on 21 October, followed by a 1-hour warning strike on 26 October, has been issued by the workforces of the transportation equipment factory in Kalisz because the factory's deputy directors have been granted two-car allocation coupons.

The strike by the workforce of the agricultural enterprise in Lobogoro in Zielona Gora Voivodship is in its 6th day.

Strike readiness has been announced in some enterprises of Krotoszyn because of poor food supplies, and for the same reason a 2-hour warning strike was held today in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship. The strike was called by Solidarity of Sandomierz region.

Continuing Industrial Unrest

LD171938 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Protest actions are continuing in various regions of the country. They are caused by acute shortages of food and by pay and welfare demands.

There is tension in Piotrkow Voivodship where the talks between the Solidarity and the government commission did not bring any significant results.

The biggest enterprises in Zyrardow in Skierniewicz Voivodship are on strike for the 5th day running. They are the Zyrardow industrial cloth and the (Poldref Stella) linen factories. Let us recall that the strike started on Monday at 2015 in one of the sections of the industrial cloth factory. The conflict is caused by very poor supplies to the town. The protestors are demanding increases in meat supplies and and the dispatch to Zyrardow of a government commission led by Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach. Late last night a communique was signed by the Interfactory Strike Committee [MKS] of Solidarity, representatives of the voivodship office in Skierniewice and the authorities of the towns of Zyrardow and Mszczonow. We read in the communique that this is a justified protest demanding improvement in the food supplies and that the working people are right to demand an improvement in their standard of living. At the same time the MKS pledged to appeal to the striking workforces of Zyrardow and Mszczonow to change to another form of protest. This afternoon, after extensive consultations at the striking plants, a decision was made to continue with the strike.

A strike alert is in force in some factories in Torun Voivodship. Here too the demand is for better food supplies.

A strike alert has also been announced in Konin Voivodship. Solidarity is demanding better food supplies. A similar situation exists in Tarnobrezeg Voivodship where in Tarnow the voivoda is being blamed for the poor market situation and his dismissal demanded. Also protesting are the teachers who are demanding removal from the draft of the teacher's charter of the amendments introduced by the government.

Protest Actions Continue

LD180334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Protest actions are taking place in various locations throughout the country, due mainly to shortages of food. Demands of a more general nature and demands pertaining to local affairs are also being made.

Konin NSZZ Solidarity's regional board has demanded that talks on the subject of food supplies should be commenced forthwith by state administration authorities. The board also insists that a government commission should arrive with complete authority to hand the voivodship Citizens' Militia command building, at present under construction in Konin, over for social purposes. In support of these demands, a state of strike alert has been declared in the region. It comes into force at noon on 21 October. In connection with shortages of basic foodstuffs, a strike alert was also proclaimed at the assembly section of a shoe factory in Chelm which was named after the Polish Committee for National Liberation.

The strike by Zyrardow industrial enterprises' workforces is continuing against the backdrop of shortages of foodstuffs, meat and its by-products. The local strike committee, during the talks with the voivodship authorities, has pledged to ask the strikers to change the form of their protest.

Messages of support for the participants in the Zyrardow action arrived from the Warszawa steelworks, among others.

Strikes, Sit-Ins Reported

LD170756 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Protest actions are continuing in various parts of the country. They are being caused by the acute shortages of food, pay demands, social demands and conflicts over the use of arable land.

About 12,000 people, mainly women, are taking part in a sit-in strike in the industrial plants in Zyrardow, protesting the worsening supplies of meat, smoked meats and fats.

On the initiative of the local Industrial Branch Trade Unions, another workforce stopped work yesterday: the printing works of the publications bureau of foreign trade and services Libra in Zyrarsow.

A resolution to declare a strike alert was passed by the Main Board of the Walbrzych Vdivodship branch of NSZZ Solidarity. A strike alert was also declared in several industrial plants in Grodziaz and also in some plants in Leszno Voivodship. A strike alert was declared in the Tarnowskie Gory chemical works in Tarnow.

In Slawno parish in Slupsk Voivodship, the parish Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations and the parish board of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers are demanding the allocation of 1,500 hectares belonging to a state farm, an agricultural production cooperative and the state land fund, giving as the reason the bad management of the land by the administrators.

A health service workers' protest in Lomza is continuing. Its participants are demanding the introduction before the end of this year of a collective labor agreement and a work charter for the health service.

Following a resolution by the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity in Czestochowa, a strike alert has been suspended in the five largest industrial plants in the voivodship. One of the reasons for its proclamation was the arrest of an employee of the regional board, Marian Zebrzuski, who was released on the decision of the voivodship court, upheld by the Supreme Court.

Konin Orders Strike Readiness

LD191816 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 81

["Text" of Telex from Solidarity board in Konin Region]

[Text] In connection with the situation in supplies to the voivodship, which is deteriorating every day, and which in the fact of the approaching winter constitutes a biological threat to the public, and in connection with the disastrous situation in the public health services in the region, we demand, first that talks be immediately started by the authorities of the state administration, authorized to enforce without delay decisions designed to improve market supplies; second, we demand the arrival of a competent government commission fully empowered to hand over for social use the building of the voivodship citizens' militia command in Konin, which is under construction.

In order to manifest our resolute will to have these demands implemented, we announce that from 1200 on 21 October a state of strike readiness will exist in Konin region.

We make the stoppage of the protest action or its (?stepping up) dependent on the outcome of the talks.

[Signed] Regional Board of the NSZZ Solidarity in Konin.

Szczecin Strike Readiness

LD191820 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] We have been informed by the voivodship Coordinating Commission of Building Industry Employees Solidarity that the workforces of construction enterprises have decided to proclaim strike readiness for 23 October at all the construction enterprises of Szczecin Voivodship because of poor supply of building materials, pay demands which have not been resolved and (words indistinct).

If the talks with the government commission which are to take place in Szczecin do not bring any solutions, then on 29 October a warning strike will be held and on 3 November a general strike will be held. [words indistinct]

Tarnobrzeg Warning Strike

LD190316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The difficult food situation was the cause of today's 2-hour warning strike in the works enterprises of the Tarnobrzeg Voivodship proclaimed by the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity of the Sandomierz land.

A government delegation is expected to arrive tomorrow in Stalowa Wola, the seat of the board of this region.

WALESA VISITS TRADE UNION OFFICIALS IN FRANCE

Walesa Press Conference

PM161433 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Oct 81 p 4

[Dominique Dhombres report: "Lech Walesa Recalls Solidarity's 'Debt to French Trade Unionists'"]

[Text] For his first day in Paris, Lech Walesa was entitled to the full works: a welcome at Orly from Georges Seguy and Edmond Maire, where he mentioned his "debt to French trade unionists" for their help "in the difficult times during the August 1980 strikes" (note) (Lech Walesa has been invited to France by the CGT [General Labor Confederation], the CFDT [French Democratic Confederation of Labor], Workers Force, the French Confederation of Christian Workers and the National Education Federation. Rouzier, Bornard and Pommatau represented the three latter organizations respectively at Orly); dinner at CFDT headquarters; and a press conference. The Solidarity leader, who was shocked during his trip to Italy by the jostling of the photographers, seemed to have resigned himself to it. He posed amiably for the cameras, calmly smoking his famous pipe in the midst of terrible chaos, and replied with a smile to the sometimes brutal questions.

Some of our fellow journalists seemed set on making him confess a secret penchant for capitalism, citing the stance Solidarity had taken in favor of Poland's membership in the IMF and the World Bank. Lech Walesa refused to lose his cool, simply asserting: "We will accept anything which can be of use to us." One of his assistants explained that there was no question of returning to private ownership of big industry, but that the term "socialism" had been so compromised by the past in Poland that Solidarity leaders hesitated to use it.

Lech Walesa was equally frank in his reply to the question: How is it possible for a democratic organization to exist in an environment which is not democratic? "We are 36 years behind in establishing real democracy. But we will make up for lost time very rapidly." Is Solidarity still a trade union ? "We are not a political party. But if we were just a trade union, we would have to wait to be given what we are asking for. That is not possible, In fact, we are a social movement. Our technical bureaus are preparing a program which concerns not just trade union members but all Polish citizens."

Will Solidarity launch an appeal to the peoples of the West as it did to those of the East? "We are warmhearted and want to help everyone." What would happen if the USSR used economic weapons to suffocate Poland? "Man is a very resilient creature capable of sacrifices. It would not be easy, for example, to live without automobiles, but we could always go by bike or horse. And perhaps we would even become fitter...."

Avoiding trick questions or replying with a joke ("The USSR says it is our greatest friend. What can one fear from one's greatest friend?"), Lech Walesa seemed relaxed. Speaking with conviction, arms folded, a miniature of the Black Virgin in the buttonhole of his corduroy jacket, he provided some glimpses of his personality -- optimism, Christian faith, hope for universal fraternity.

His apparent naivete was not without mischief. Thus in reply to someone who was concerned about the authorities' control of the media, he said: "We were taught who to love, but we loved someone else." The proclaimed ideal ("We want to build a system where man will be happy. We do not want to destroy but to renew.") may make one smile. But this genuineness, far removed from the wooden language of the appapatchiks, is the sort which, like faith, moves mountains.

"We have come to France at a unique moment when Poland is in a very difficult economic and social situation. There are people who say that Solidarity is responsible and that all that is needed is for the Polish workers to set to work. The Polish workers know how to work, and work hard, but they cannot allow the fruits of their labors to be wasted.. . ."

In saying this, Walesa was certainly addressing the members of the Polish party Central Committee, who are to hold a plenum Friday, but also probably certain Western politicians who are always quick to preach resignation to the Polish working class.

Talks in Paris

LD170920 Warsaw PAP in English 0815 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 16 Oct (PAP) -- On Oct 16th the Solidarity delegation headed by Lech Walesa was hosted by the largest and oldest labour union in France, the CGT (Confederation Generale du Travail). The union, founded in 1895 and close to the French Communist Party, groups over 2.5 million members.

The Polish activists held talks with the members of the Federal Bureau of the CGT and visited the headquarters of the union's press organ, the weekly LA VIE OUVRIERE. In the afternoon they attended a meeting at the CGT members house in which union activists from the Paris region, including workers from the Renault factories, took part.

During the meeting, Lech Walesa replied to many questions on the unions' situation in Poland, Solidarity-PUWP and Solidarity-episcopate relations, workers' participation in government, the attitude towards Branch Unions, Poland's economic situation and the aid it was receiving both from the East and the West.

At the end of the meeting, CGT's secretary general, Georges Seguy, conveyed to the delegation wishes of a political, economic and social stabilization in Poland, stressing the direct influence of the latter on European detente, peace and stability.

On the same day, Lech Walesa and other members of the Solidarity delegation participated in a rally organized by the CFDT [French Democratic Confederation of Labor] union. During the rally the floor was taken by the CFDT secretary general, Edmond Maire, who spoke about the emancipation of the working man and the struggle for social changes. Lech Walesa also made a speech in which he explained the role of the Solidarity union.

Activities of Delegation

LD180647 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] The Solidarity delegation with Lech Walesa, on a visit to France, held talks with representatives of the General Confederation of Managers yesterday. This organization has administrative, engineering and technical employees as members. Talks were also held with representatives of the French Confederation of Christian Employees.

The Solidarity delegation also visited the Bayard press publishing house. In addition, Lech Walesa had a meeting with Archbishop Jean Marie Lustiger, of metropolitan Paris.

Polish Immigrants Visited

LD182212 Warsaw PAP in English 2119 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 18 Oct (PAP) -- On Sunday, the Solidarnosc delegation headed by Lech Walesa went to the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region, the centre of Polish immigrants in France and a big mining centre. During the meeting of Solidarnosc with the French citizens of Polish origin, the floor was taken by the socialist minister of trade and handicraft and mayor, Andre Delelis, and Lech Walesa. In his speech, Walesa stressed the bonds uniting all Poles in the country and aborad.

Walesa Remark on Solidarity

LD192048 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Solidarity must be helped to find the solutions that are best. These are the words of Lech Walesa, said during a meeting organized by Force Ouvriere [trade union] during which he was explaining his visit to France.

Purpose of Visit

NC192019 Paris AFP in English 1921 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 19 Oct (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, head of the Polish independent trade union federation Solidarity, said here today that the purpose of his visit to France is for closer relations between French trade unions and Polish workers, in order to help Solidarity find the best possible solutions.

Mr Walesa, invited to France by French unions, was speaking at a meeting organised in honor of himself and his delegation by the reformist union Force Ouvriere.

He said Solidarity was seeking solutions to the problem of workers' management. "We are talking with the French unions," he said, "to find a better formula for managing industrial enterprises, which should benefit the workers."

Asked about the food shortage in Poland, Mr Walesa complained about the bad management and bad organisation of the economy. "If there is coal," he said, "there is no means of transport to take it to its place of destination. If there is a car, there are no tyres.

"If we could fill in all these [word indistinct] might markedly improve our standard of living."

Asked about abolition of the wage system in a future Polish society, Mr Walesa replied: "There is no blueprint. You always need a captain to sail the ship. Besides, if we had the blueprint for tomorrow's society, we should not be asking you your opinion."

On the question of religion, Mr Walesa, who attends mass daily, said that religious faith is not incompatible with trade union militancy. "It (Catholicism) has even helped me a great deal in difficult moments," he said.

Meanwhile, a source in Mr Walesa's delegation said the labor leader had had a meeting at the Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport here with a group of American businessmen who trade with Poland.

The source said the businessmen had come especially to Paris to hear from Mr Walesa himself what Solidarity's intentions are and how they can influence the future of the Polish economy.

The Solidarity delegation breakfasted with the American businessmen during a stopover at the airport en route to Vaudricourt, where he met yesterday with members of the Franco-Polish community of northern France.

Meeting With Mauroy

NC201044 Paris AFP in English 1036 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 20 Oct (AFP) — French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy had two hours of talks with Polish independent trade union leader Lech Walesa here today.

During the talks Mr Mauroy wished "great success" to Mr Walesa's Solidarity movement, his country and its people. "You represent a form of pluralism which we appreciate, the expression of a renewal, and I know that your struggle is hard," he said.

Mr Walesa thanked Mr Mauroy for French aid to Poland, and his own warm welcome during his visit to France. "This is the proof that the government is with its people," he added.

Mr Walesa also told Mr Mauroy, who is to visit Poland in December, "We hope to be able to show you what we will have achieved by then."

LIS OPEN LETTER URGES 'FIGHT FROM WITHIN'

NC181452 Paris AFP in English 1444 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] 18 Oct, (AFP) -- Former Solidarity vice president Bogdan Lis, who was expelled from the Polish Communist Party on Thursday, today called on party members to fight from within the party rather than resign from it.

Party "members who favour dialogue and leave the party only help those who seek confrontation." Mr Lis said in an open letter published this weekend.

Rather than resign from the party, members should work to ensure that the party leadership enforces the will of all members, he said.

Mr Lis, 29, was expelled by the Gdansk party section Control Commission for behaviour "incompatible with the (party) statutes, and for ideas which he expressed contrary to the party programme and to the principle of social understanding in Poland," the Polish PAP news agency reported.

Mr Lis was one of the founder members of Solidarity and in August 1980 played a major role in the strikes on the Baltic coast ports. He was one of the signatories to the "historic agreements" reached in Gdansk.

At last month's Solidarity congress, he was elected to the National committee, but not to the executive. He is also vice president of the Gdansk Solidarity section headed by Lech Walesa.

According to Mr Lis, "the party statutes which forbid members from speaking their opinion in public -- other than the leadership's official line -- are in contradiction with the Polish Constitution."

Lis To Appeal Dismissal

LD191550 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] [No dateline received] Bogdan Lis, the Solidarity activist expelled from the PZPR, has announced that he intends to appeal against this decision. He has addressed an open letter to party members in which he accuses the party leadership of having generated a deep polarization of Polish society. He also said that when those who advocate observance of a line of accord leave the PZPR it only frees the hands of those who want confrontation.

NATIONAL COMMISSION PRESIDIUM OFFICIALS ASSIGNED

AU151354 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Oct 81 p 5

[ZB, Wrobel report: "Solidarity National Commission Presidium Holds Session in Gdansk"]

[Text] On 12 October, the Presidium of the Solidarity National Commission held its first session chaired by Lech Walesa. According to information obtained from Marek Brunne, press spokesman of the National Commission, the session was organizational in nature. The Presidium also adopted a statement at the session in which, while taking their stands on the present situation in the country, the union's governing bodies drew attention to the resolutions and decisions passed by the congress on the most important topics. The Presidium of the National Commission called on all regional boards of the union, and through them factory committees, to refrain from any protest actions. While appealing for the preservation of calm, the Presidium stated that important social and trade union issues would soon be discussed at the planned meeting with representatives of the state authorities.

If the talks with the government bring no satisfactory results for the union, the National Commission at its next session on 22 October will discuss the means and timetable for a possible protest action.

At the session, Presidium members holding permanent offices in Gdansk divided their duties among themselves. In conformity with the provisions made, until a special decision is adopted by the National Commission, Miroslav Krupinski and Stanislaw Wadolowski are deputy chairmen. Matters involving the economic reform and the current economic policy are the responsibility of Grzegorz Palka. Jacek Merkel is in charge of territorial and trade self-government and legality. Ryszard Blaszczyk is in charge of labor protection, wage politics, employment, industrial safety and hygiene and workers' affairs. Grazyna Przybylska-Wendt is in charge of the problems of social policy, health services, the environment and housing. Culture, education and science are the domain of Janusz Onyszkiewicz. The sector of propaganda, trade union training and issues concerning access to the mass media are controlled by Jan Waszkiewicz. Contacts with foreign countries have been entrusted to Miroslaw Krupinski. Internal organization, the administration of the union's property and the Presidium Secretariat have been taken over by Antoni Tokarczuk.

In line with the rules adopted, Presidium members of the National Commission permanently residing in Gdansk will hold daily brief operational meetings. Plenary sessions with the prticipation of the six regional chairmen are to be held once a week.

SOLIDARITY CRITICIZES PRESIDIUM DECISION 22 SEP

AU151321 Warsaw SOLIDARNOSC in Polish 9 Oct 81 p 6

[Solidarity congress "Statement on the Position Taken by the National Commission Presidium on 22 September 1981" -- date not given]

[Text] The delegates find the controversial way in which the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission adopted, between the two stages of the congress, its decision on self-management to be inappropriate and to be out of the question in the future.

While taking note of the fact that the decision had to be adopted because of the need to formulate the union's position before the Sejm session, we must state that the principles of trade union democracy were, in that case, infringed upon.

The excessive influence exercised by advisers on the decisions adopted by the union's authorities are also to be regarded as inappropriate.

The newly elected governing bodies of the union are obligated to clearly specify the functions and powers of experts.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY SEES WAY TO ACCORD STILL OPEN

AU161649 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Leszek Bedkowski and Janusz Reiter commentary: "A New Accord?"]

[Text] It was, after all, good that the Gdansk congress lasted as long as 18 days. Solidarity had enough time to look at itself. The congress observers -- and not only those present in the Oliwia Hall -- also had the best chance to see the largest Polish social organization as it is, without any embroidery and makeup.

The first thing that struck one was the variety. Those who had been used to the "radicals-moderates" pattern were able to see that there were signficantly more dividing lines, and all of them were more devious than they thought. After all, Solidarity has almost 10 million members; thus it is a group that is in every respect representative of Polish society with all its political and ideological differences, with all its defects and assets. The union has absolutely no intention of putting down that variety; on the contrary, it even advocates it programmatically as the principle of pluralism. However, it reserves for itself the right to maintain union discipline to the extent necessary to keep the union together.

What counted were only divisions involving fundamental issues. Looking at the congress from that point of view, one could descern two trends: The first qualified as "pragmatic," and the second as "mystical." They did not differ in the question of whether our reality needed to be changed. Most Poles, including those not belonging to Solidarity, answer this question affirmatively. Differences emerged at the point at which it was necessary to determine whether the reality had to be repaired in a resolute manner -- though carefully, with an eye on all the dangers implied -- or turn it upside down at one stroke, no matter what the cost. Pragmatism calls for respecting the realities and building on them the vision of a better Poland.

In our opinion, that trend in thinking triumphed at the Solidarity congress. The important conclusion to be drawn from this for political practice is: The way to an accord has not been closed. That powerful movement will be under the control of people who -- even if they are still not fully aware of political and economic conditions -- are familiar with the conditions stemming from public moods and expectations.

The union's program has been shaped so as to enable Solidarity's governing bodies to act flexibly and take these conditions into account. There is no need to strain one's imagination to come up with what would have occurred if the opponents of the pragmatic line had won the upper hand at the congress. However, what counts in politics are only the facts, and the fact is that realism triumphed.

The question of what place Solidarity will occupy in our changing public life remains open. The union, with its membership of almost 10 million, stated clearly that it was ready to accept joint responsibility for the country's destiny, along with the risk inherent in this decision. Whoever accepts joint social responsibility also acquires the right to joint decisionmaking.

The country's interests require that all forces concerned reach the soonest possible agreement on the scope of their joint responsibility and joint decisionmaking, as well as on the institutional forms their joint activity should assume.

SOLIDARITY RESOLUTION TO FOUND DAILY NEWSPAPER

AU151322 Warsaw SOLIDARNOSC in Polish 9 Oct 81 p 6

[Solidarity Congress "Resolution on Founding a Daily" -- date not given]

[Text] The first congress of Solidarity delegates herewith obligates the union's future executive bodies to found the union's national daily newspaper.

The following columns are in particular to be be regarded in the daily as constants:

1. To discuss the activities of the Presidium of the National Commission;

2. To publish the results of talks conducted with the state authorities;

3. To publish information issued by the Auditing Commission about the management of the union's property.

SOLIDARITY RESOLVE ON DENIAL OF VISAS TO GUESTS

AU151323 Warsaw SOLIDARNOSC in Polish 9 Oct 81 p 6

[Solidarity congress "Resolutuion on the Refusal To Grant Visas" -- date not given]

[Text] Solidarity among the working people of Poland and all over the world is a fundamental value for our union. For the sake of that principle, out of the duty to provide evidence of Solidarity, the congress has invited to its deliberations many trade union centers from abroad.

The refusal to grant entry visas to some persons invited to the congress is a manifestation of unacceptable interference on the part of the government organs of the Polish People's Republic in the Solidarity activity guaranteed by the statutes.

The National congress protests such behavior by the consular authorities and declares that the fact that representatives of trade union centers such as ICFTO [expansion unknown] with its seat in Brussels, AFL-CIO in the United States, PTTI and FIET [expansions unknown] in Geneva were barred from the second stage of the congress contradicts the idea of promoting authentic contacts and solidarity among all working people of the world.

USSR-SOLIDARITY FEELERS SEEN IN GASPAR-WALESA LETTERS

PM190751 Brussels LE SOIR in French 15 Oct 81 p 3

[Pol Mathil article: "Moscow Is Holding Out a Hungarian Branch to Solidarity:]

[Text] This Wednesday, Solidarity chairman Lech Walesa is beginning a week-long visit to France at the head of a delegation of 10 members of his trade union.

The trip to France is of a particular significance insofar as the new French regime had adopted a prominent stance in normal and psychological support of the Polish renewal. A few days ago, Lech Walesa was received in Warsaw by Claude Cheysson during an official visit to Poland.

On the eve of Walesa's arrival in Paris, Pope John Paul II gave a long audience to Polish Foreign Minister Czyrek. The same day, but in Moscow, Poland's "reactionary Catholic clergy" were strongly attacked by PRAVDA.

The CPSU organ published a warning and accused Solidarity of wanting to restore the "bourgeois order" in Poland. However, this long PRAVDA indictment has not caused any particular excitement among the Soviet capital's Western circles. Questioned by AFP, a PRAVDA journalist replied: "Things go on as before..."

The letter from the Hungarian Trade Union secretary general, Sandor Gaspar, began "Dear Mr Walesa," but in this context its importance is not in this unusual form of politeness.

Dated 23 September, Gaspar's letter was read out, at the author's request, at Solidarity's Gdansk congress on 2 October and everything indicates that, despite the relatively limited interest accorded it by observers, this was an event which broadly surpassed the framework of the congress, Solidarity and Poland.

After all, Gaspar is not insignificant in the communist almanac of officials. President of the official Hungarian trade unions, he is also a member (although very orthodox) of the Hungarian Politburo and is, furthermore, president of the Moscow-controlled WFTU. It is clear that, in view of Gaspar's relations with the Kremlin, the letter that he sent to "Dear Mr Walesa" was inspired by Moscow.

The Hungarian Signal

Now, far from diminishing its interest, this apparently awkward aspect appreciably increases the importance and scope of Gaspar's demarche. Indeed, Gaspar and, consequently the Kremlin categorically reject the "unacceptable" Gdansk appeal to the "Eastern countries' working people," but this is no surprise. On the other hand, and here is the great novelty, this is the first official, public and direct contact between the Eastern countries' trade unions and, implicitly, communist parties, on the one side and Poland's independent trade unions on the other.

Moreover, Gaspar and the Kremlin too, are going further than simply establishing contact. Avoiding any curses -- in itself an innovation -- Gaspar and his inspirers are declaring themselves ready "at any time to debate and discuss the trade unions' role and mission in the spirit of international commitments and the traditional Polish-Hungarian friendship."

Solidarity has never wanted anything else. This is not the only sign of a change of attitude by the East toward the first independent trade union in a communist country. The election of a "moderate and pragmatic," Lech Walesa, to the union's presidency has been greeted in Moscow with a certain relief. The distinction between "antisocialist elements" and honest trade unionists within Solidarity is becoming increasingly frequent in the Soviet press -- Zamyatin, Brezhnev's spokesman, has even admitted that you can be a good communist and a good Solidarity member at the same time, which although said in passing, is challenged by certain leaders of the Polish party and...of Solidarity. After all, without being authorized to reveal names, there have been specific cases of discreet contacts undertaken on Moscow's initiative, notably with certain major Polish journalists totally devoted to the renewal idea.

Lech Walesa and his advisers have decided to accord these moves the maximum benefit of the doubt. Without going so far as to greet it all as a sincere and irreversible overture, Solidarity has, nevertheless, refused to see it as nothing more than a manipulation attempt. It is thus that "Dear Mr Walesa" has given not one but two replies to "Dear Mr Gaspar's" letter.

The first was sent to Gaspar in person. Walesa invited him to come to Poland to see for himself, with his own eyes, that the information he has about Solidarity does not correspond to reality. Solidarity's leader himself also extols the dialogue idea and believes "that you must explain yourself patiently," following the principle of "the fraternity between all Poland's working people and the entire world."

That being so, the Gdansk congress sent a second reply addressed directly to the Kremlin. The USSR's name does not appear among the 10,000 words comprising the program with which Solidarity has endowed itself in Gdansk recently, but the revelation is indeed on this plane.

Solidarity is not content to recognize the facts, as would have been dictated to it by a rudimentary real politik, of "the relationship of forces established after World War II."

A Daring Gamble

Solidarity's program constitutes a veritable show of political imagination. It goes much further. In exchange for the USSR's ultimate respect of Polish sovereignty, Solidarity declares itself ready in the name of its 10 million members to define the limits of this sovereignty, and to give the USSR "more credible guarantees than in the past" of Polish commitments vis-a-vis the Warsaw Pact.

Solidarity's gamble is soaring but plausible. On the one hand, Solidarity is proposing to the Soviets a national consensus on a valid commitment made by the Polish nation alone and in full consciousness of the strategic order imposed by Soviet power after Yalta. Solidarity is thereby trying to launch in Moscow an exceptional process of adapting to reality. Its initiative in fact carries the argument to those Kremlin occupants who possess sufficient genius, clairvoyance and perhaps, courage to prefer a Poland, usual but aware of its belonging to the Soviet area, to a Poland "standardized" but destablilized and destabilizing in turn.

On the other hand, Solidarity is trying to convince the Kremlin that it is finally time to abandon the dogma because of which it insists on considering the Communist Party as its sole valid interlocutor in the question of Soviet-Polish relations.

The risk is formidable but offers Moscow a unique chance. For the first time in the history of relations between Russia (the Soviet Union) and Poland, a history several centuries long, regularly bloodied by wars, heavy with crimes (katyn) and mistrust (the 1939 Hitler-Stalin alliance), Moscow has a chance to have as its partner not just the apparatus of a frustrated party without base or credibility but the entire nation.

In other words, instead of a marriage of love between Poles and Russians, absolutely impossible and "unable to be consummated" under the present conditions and for a long time to come, Solidarity is proposing a marriage of reason to the Kremlin....

MEDICAL SCHOOL SENATE MEETS; SIT-IN ENDS

LD170721 Warsaw PAP in English 2315 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Oct (PAP) -- A session of the Bialystok medical academy senate took place today. The session, attended by deputies of the Bialystok region, was convened to discuss all the aspects of the protest action organized by the candidates for medical studies who had passed the entrance examination but were not admitted. The candidates supported by their parents were protesting against the senate's decision by occupying the buildings of the academy.

The senate decided to uphold its original decision about not admitting more candidates and proposed to guarantee them work in hospitals and organize help in preparations for next year's entrance exams. The senate also decided to ask the Ministry of Education for providing the candidates with extra points for work in the health service. The senate also acknowledged the parents' warning of sending the case to court.

After the session, the participants in the protest action gave up and terminated their sit-in on the premises of the academy authorities.

STRIKE READINESS IN SIERADZ SCHOOLS NOTED

LD192252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] A state of strike readiness is currently in force in the schools and educational establishments of Sieradz Voivodship in accordance with the earlier decision by the regional board of the Polish Teachers Union.

The teachers are demanding the retraction of government amendments from the teacher's charter.

SZYSZKA VIEWS ROLE OF BRANCH TRADE UNIONS

LD161134 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Szyszka stated: We are continuing the traditions of the working class and trade union movement, which is linked to Marxist-Leninist ideology. We are working for socialism. However, our trade union movement is open to all working people who approve the lines of our program, regardless of their world outlook, religion and party membership. We [words indistinct] in accordance with the spirit of Polish democratic traditions, support full tolerance. We are opposed to all forms of discrimination on grounds of nationality, race, religion or world outlook; we are striving for cooperation with all social and political forces which stand on the ground of socialism and the interests of the working people.

From the beginning, A. Szyszka noted, we have supported the cooperation of all trade unions. The Consultative Commission and the separate chief boards of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions have put forward a number of initiatives to other trade unions, and particularly to "Solidarity." We are also for the holding of joint talks at government and plant levels with representatives of all trade union centers. The working class demands such joint actions.

This cooperation should primarily concern finding solutions to people's everyday working and living problems, and also finding ways out of the crisis.

Speaking about the main issues which the Industrial Branch Trade Union movement is promoting in the present situation in Poland, A. Szyszka noted: We are speaking out decisively in defense of the groups which are economically the weakest, that is the pensioners, the invalids and families with many children. We are concerned with winter supplies to labor collectives. Getting through the winter under the crisis conditions is an extremely important matter. We are following up on the consequent fulfillment of the agreements which were concluded by trade unions with the government authorities and with the ministries. As for the broader circle of problems, these are issues connected with economic reform and the creation of self-management by the working people.

The commission will play an extremely important role in the field of international affairs and cooperation with other trade union centers. The individual trade unions cannot act without an intertrade union organization, the chairman of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions Consultative Commission said in conclusion.

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH UNIONS HOLD FIRST ASSEMBLY

Szyszka Opens Assembly

LD161332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] The debates of the first assembly of representatives of Industrial Branch Trade Unions have begun in Warsaw.

The chairman of the union's Consultative Commission, Albin Szyszka, who opened the debates, said that their aim is to prepare ideological and programmatic provisions, and to endorse current tasks which result from the needs of the working people and the current situation in the country.

It is also expected that amendments in the statute of the Consultative Commission will be approved, and officers will be elected for the new term of office. Albin Szyszka also said that on the eve of the assembly an attempt was made to break up the industrial union movement. This was prepared well in advance. However, the calculations of those who initiated the attempt failed. I think that as a result of the debates, the industrial union movement will consolidate its unity, the chairman of the Consultative Commission said.

The debates of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions are being attended by Marian Wozniak, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, and Minister Stanislaw Ciosek.

Szyszka Address Noted 16 Oct

LD161548 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] During the deliberations in Warsaw today of the first meeting of representatives of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, a report-back and program report was made by Albin Szyszka. He stressed the vital need for cooperation of the trade union movement in resolving economic issues and management and planning problems in developing democracy. We want to continue playing the role, he said, of the true defender of the interests of the working class: to express its aspirations and strivings. The time has come to switch from fruitless negotiations to constructive cooperation among all social forces.

During the deliberations at the meeting of representatives of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, the floor was taken by party Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak, who said that the party and the Industrial Branch Trade Union movement are linked by a common view on the continuation of the process of socialist renewal. He also said that the whole party is aware that there can be no return to the content and forms of the party direction of the activity of the trade union movement as practised before August last year. The party declares its good will regarding the entire trade union movement. It opposes various extremist movements aiming at confrontation.

16 Oct Meeting Reported

LD170622 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Oct (PAP) -- The first general assembly of delegates of Polish trade unions has begun here today.

Taking part in the assembly are 400 delegates representing more than 4 million members of 24 Polish Branch Trade Unions. Its debates are attended by Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Minister for Trade Unions Stanislaw Ciosek and PUWP CC Secretary Marian Wozniak.

Opening the debates, Chairman of the Branch Trade Unions Consultative Commission Albin Szyszka said that the aim of the forum was to formulate the ideological and programmatic assumptions of the Branch Trade Unions movement and to adopt its current tasks. The general assembly is also going to examine and approve the changes in the Consultative Commission's statutes and elect the movement's new authorities. He also informed the delegates that on the eve of the assembly, a long prepared attempt to split the Branch Unions movement was made. "The calculations of the initiators of this action are hopeless. I believe that in result of these debates the Branch Trade Unions movement will consolidate its unity," he stressed.

Albin Szyszka stressed further the necessity for trade unions cooperation in solving the economic problems, problems of planning, management and development of democracy.

"We want to play the role of a true defender of the interests of the working class. We want to be the advocate of its ambitions and aspirations. The time has come to end [word indistinct] negotiations and start constructing cooperation of all social forces in the name of solving the difficult problems of the present day," the chairman of the Branch Trade Unions Consultative Commission said.

"Our movement comes out resolutely in favour of restoring to socialism its real values. The chief aim of our activities is the service to working people. Our movement constitutes an important link of the Polish social left-wing and is for agreement of those social forces which want to lead the country out of the crisis. It declares itself in favour of the front of social agreement," he stressed.

Addressing the general assembly of the Branch Trade Unions delegates, PUWP CC Secretary Marian Wozniak said that the party and the Branch Unions movement shared the common view on the question of continuation of socialist renewal in Poland.

"The PUWP attaches great importance to the reviving labour movement. The Branch Trade Unions, acting as defenders of the working people, remain faithful to the slogan which dominated during the August events of last year: 'Socialism - yes, Deformations - No'. Your activity is concordant with the spirit (?of the) August agreements, with the will and strivings of the party. You are proceeding along the right road and you well serve the nation," he said.

"There is an awareness in the entire party that there can be no return to pre-August concepts and forms of party management of the trade union activity. The party declares its good will vis-a-vis the entire trade union movement but opposes various extremist movements working towards confrontation," Wozniak said.

Referring to the extremely difficult economic situation in Poland, the PUWP CC secretary stressed that the party welcomed all initiatives towards joint actions of trade unions to overcome the crisis. He also said that the results of the recent Solidarity union congress proved that this is a movement in which groups holding different views are present, among them groups striving to change Poland's socio-political system.

The debates of the general assembly of the Branch Trade Unions delegates will continue till Sunday.

Further Details

LD171120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Report by correspondent Zbigniew Krajewski]

[Text] Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. At 0900 the debates on the second day of the first assembly of representatives of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions began in Warsaw. The agenda envisages a program discussion. It was not, however, resumed because many motions were submitted from the hall concerning two matters.

First, the assembly should hold its debates in two rounds, for only then will it achieve its goals -- that is, inter alia, it will work out a program of action and cooperation for the unions.

Second, the delegates demanded a playback of yesterday's interview with Albin Szyszka, transmitted by Polish Radio at 2400, in view of its -- as was stressed -- controversial character.

A break was announced during which the representatives of the trade unions were to establish a stance among their respective contingents.

After the break the interview with Albin Szyszka was played back. He spoke among other things of the lack of representation of the Branch Union members in the talks between the trade unions and the government.

One of the delegates sharply opposed such a state of affairs. Another one, representing railway workers, criticized the disruptive, as he defined it, trends appearing in the debates.

In turn a representative of the (?food trade) negated the concept of two rounds of the congress, motivating this, inter alia, by the costs and the possibility of achieving the goals with the present assembly.

Antoni Iwancienko, chairman of the Main Council of the Trade Union of Metallurgical Workers, spoke of the need to define among others the rights of the affiliated unions, and the election of a strong representative body of trade unions. Attempts at delaying -- to a later date -- the working out of a statute, program and election of a representative body are inadmissable. We shall not leave this hall until we do this, he said.

After many more utterances in support of this stance, it was voted by a decisive majority that the assembly would debate according to the original chronological assumptions. Thus the agenda was established, envisaging the passing of the statute and the election of a representative body.

Now, as I report on this to the listeners of "The Four Seasons" program, the discussion on the ideological and program assumptions of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions is in progress.

More Branch TU Debates

LD172212 Warsaw PAP in English 2120 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Oct (PAP) -- The assembly of Branch Trade Unions continues here. The delegates rejected the proposal to conduct the debate in two rounds. They said that the Branch Unions should now manifest unity in action and present a concrete programme defining the Branch Unions movement stance on the most important issues of the present day. The Branch Unions must and should act in the supreme cause of the weal of the socialist Poland and all the working people.

The delegates stressed that the unions expect from the government firm action fighting the crisis. The party and the government should not only grant verbal support, but treat the Branch Unions movement as a partner and ideological ally. The authorities still lack a firm stance in dealing with those who are striving to change the system. One of the delegates said in the present situation the right to strike should be suspended.

Statute Adopted

LD172216 Warsaw PAP in English 2143 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Oct (PAP) -- Discussion resumed today at the first assembly of Branch Trade Unions representatives. Some of the first speeches concerned the proposed agenda, which envisaged the adoption of a statute and the election of the union's authorities. A motion to hold the assembly in two rounds was rejected by a large majority of votes. It was decided that now Branch Unions should manifest their unity of action and present a concrete programme.

The main thread of the plenary debate concentrated around the questions of determining the tasks and role of the Branch Trade Union movement in contemporary Poland and its attitude towards other trade union social and political organizations. "We expect the government to take resolute action in fighting the crisis," it was said from the rostrum. "We expect not only declarative support from the party and the government, but to be treated as partners and ideological ally. The lack can still be felt of a decided attitude of the authorities towards those who unscrupulously aim at changing Poland's political system."

As a result of a few hours of discussion the unionists adopted the statute of the Consultative Commission which contained many proposals and amendments as compared with the draft. The statute states that, in the recognition of the purposefulness of unifying trade union action, an all-Poland Cooperation Commission of the Branch Trade Union is being established.

Commission Chairman Elected

LD181930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Eugeniusz Mielnicki, until now the chairman of the central board of the Electrical Engineers Union, has been elected chairman of the National Industrial Branch Trade Unions Cooperation Commission. He received the required majority of votes in the fifth round of voting. Twenty-four industrial unions participated in the voting. Each union had one vote in the election.

Chairman Favors Cooperation

LD182256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Today, the third day of the session of the first assembly of representatives of Industrial Branch Trade Unions, four resolutions were adopted. They concern issues of agriculture, housing construction, health protection and full supplies for people and the most important industrial enterprises of electric energy, heat and gas.

Eugeniusz Mielnicki, chairman of the Central Board of the Electrical Engineers Union, has been elected chairman of the National Industrial Branch Trade Unions Cooperation Commission. He received the required number of votes in the fifth round of voting.

Immediately after the elections Eugeniusz Mielnicki met journalists. Replying to questions, he proclaimed himself in favor of the principle of coexistence and of partner cooperation with all trade unions, including the NSZZ Solidarity. This union has brought a lot of good into the life of the community over the past period, he said, although it has also brought up many controversial matters. In the latter, we want to enter into a discussion on essential issues. Each industrial union which the commission comprises is self-governing and independent, Eugeniusz Mielnicki said, and this is why we shall not deal with the programs of the unions; rather, if the need arises, we shall help in their implementation.

Programmatic Assumptions

LD192230 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 19 Oct 81 .

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct (PAP) -- Following are the main points of the ideological and programmatic assumptions of the Polish Branch Trade Unions movement adopted during the recently concluded general assembly of the Branch Trade Unions delegates:

The Branch Trade Unions are directly linked to the traditions of Polish class labour movement and revolutionary working class movement. We regard the close interrelation between independence and socialism to be one of the principal values conveyed to us by generations. An expression of our efforts to combine national aspirations with the idea of social justice is the striving towards socialist society.

The most important goal of the Branch Trade Unions activity is effective protection of the interests, dignity and rights of working people. Another important objective is the implementation and observance of the principle of social justice.

The Branch Trade Unions movement is open to all people who accept its ideological-programmatic assumptions. In accordance with the spirit of Polish traditions, we declare ourselves in favor of full tolerance and against any forms of discrimination of national, racial or religious nature.

We are struggling consistently for the consolidation of the power of the working class in alliance with farmers and intelligensia, for real employee self-management, for the restoration of the proper role to the Sejm and People's Councils.

At the same time, we reject the false thesis about the apolitical character of the union movement, we do not evade adopting political stands wherever the interest of the working people demands it. We are for the leading role of the PUWP in the process of the building of socialism. We are aware that it is only under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party, co-operating with the Democratic Party and the United Peasant's Party, that we can manage to get the country out of the crisis.

The branch movement tends to co-operate with all the social and political forces that stand on the ground of socialism. We resolutely support the line of renewal and agreement.

The socialist system guanantees peace in Europe and the world. Poland should always be an important and a permanent link in this system. We support and reinforce the Polish People's Republic's international alliances. The Branch Unions will act to the benefit of a peaceful co-operation and friendship of all the working people in the entire world.

Participating in defining the principles of the social and economic development of the country, the Branch Trade Unions participate in determining the proportions of how the national income is to be divided, in forming a social policy, in preparing and taking up decisions which are significant to the working people. Our main task is to fight for the improvement of working and living conditions of employees and their families.

We have to restore the social respect work merits and decisively combat all manifestations and disrespect and wastage of its results. We consider the general right to work a standing value, guaranteed by the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. The socialist soceity does not permit to resign from the principle of full employment.

An open war must be declared on all those who regard man as a mere instrument serving to increase labour productivity.

It is necessary to regulate social issues in a new, complex manner through working out a code of social security. The latter should be a guarantee of the protection of the interests of the employee and his family during all the periods of his social and professional activity.

The Branch Unions will postulate the introduction of a wages system in which the work and its effects will be unequivocally related to the salary. The system will be uniform in relation to identical professional groups, regardless of the type of job or region of the country. The Branch Unions will seek the elimination of unjustified differences in salaries and at guaranteeing the minimum wage fixed on the basis of a constantly updated socially indispensable minimum income level. They will control the increase of the costs of living.

The Branch Unions will aim their activity at increasing the supply of the basic consumer goods, primarily food. We will fight profiteering and unjustified price hikes. It is necessary to elaborate and implement a new, complex conception of a price policy, including the systems of supply and retail prices.

There exists the necessity for a policy of supporting the most effective farms regardless of the form of ownership. The branch movement decisively opposes the groundless attempts to liquidate certain state and cooperative farms in the rural areas.

The branch movement seeks major changes in the housing policy through creating conditions for the development of all forms of construction. It also aspires at developing various forms of the creativity of the working people.

In their activity, the Branch Unions cooperate with the all-Polish Cooperation Commission thanks to which they reinforce their position and increase the efficiency of their activity. The Branch Union movement will elaborate a common stand as regards the most important political, social and economic issues concerning the working people.

One of the resolutions concerns the stand the Branch Union movement adopted as regards the projected bill on trade unions. It states inter alia that the resolutions defining the independent and the self-governed character of the labour movement must be particularly reinforced. As for issues of a fundamental significance to the working people, the labour unions must be guaranteed the right to a referendum. The projected bill should ensure full pay to people taking part in strikes.

The Branch Unions also adopted a bill on the rule of law acknowledging the necessity to take up concrete actions in the aim of ensuring the rule of law. One of the basic guarantees lies in the independence of the judiciary system.

Szyszka Views Branch TUs

LD192254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2310 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The first assembly of the representatives of Industrial Branch Trade Unions elected its Presidium, adopted regulations covering the proceedings and heard a report on the activities of the Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions. The main address was delivered by the chairman of the Consultative Commission, Albin Szyszka. Here are some of his answers to questions by our reporter.

[Begin recording] [Question] You are holding your session in a special situation. The crisis in the country is worsening daily and the trade union movement is becoming increasingly disunited.

[Answer] Yes, it is a very painful fact that the trade union movement is disunited. Unfortunately despite our attempts to initiate a dialogue, we have not received any positive answers. Recently, for instance, talks which were to be held around a common able are again being held bilaterally.

[Question] Talks with the government?

[Answer] Yes, talks with the government are being held bilaterally, and I do not think that this is a good thing. It is not a good thing, above all, for society because a joint effort, some constructive ideas and, above all, action, an appeal to our nation by all the trade unions for an effort to be made in this extremely difficult situation could bring some real results. We deplore this very much but independently of this situation we shall continue to seek common grounds of action.

[Question] During today's [16 Oct] session you devoted a lot of attention to the question of cooperation of all trade union centers in talks with the government.

[Answer] In my opinion it is imperative that we should all roll up our sleeves and rise above ideological and political differences in order to unite to save the nation.

[Question] And what formula do you see for the organization uniting the working class trade union movement?

[Answer] I think that we must not lose the fact that trade unions must remain self-governing and independent. This is condition number one. But at the same time a commission on cooperation, or consultative commission, or the National Consultative Commission of Industrial Branch Trade Unions --there are many suggestions for the name of the organization -- should have a greater part in drafting the program. Better mechanisms should exist ensuring that ideas and proposals from the commission are considered by the various industrial unions.

The programming function and its reinforcement seem to be of importance. I also think, and this my personal view, that there should be places within our structure for territorial consultative commissions. In the majority of European countries, both in the East and in the West, there exists such a combination of vertical and horizontal systems. This is the trade union structure which has been proved best. [Words indistinct] simply, on the basis of a division of power, tasks and so on. At the same time no attempt should be made to recreate old (?forms). Finally, I would like to stress that possibly, in the not too distant future, it will be necessary and even indispensable to summon a more representative meeting, a congress shall we say, of Industrial Branch Trade Unions to ensure more effective action and to elect delegates directly from organizations at industrial enterprises. I am referring to this, although not everybody shares this opinion, because this is my personal point of view.

[Question] Do Industrial Branch Trade Unions have a special formula for bringing the country out of the crisis?

[Answer] Such a formula has not yet been produced by either the government or Solidarity. As you know, very controversial views have been presented at the Solidarity congress, and similarly within our own organization various concepts emerge.

We have the government's variant and it should be supplemented with proposals by trade unionists. It is high time that, step by step, talk and discussions be replaced by action.

[Question] What do you expect from the current assembly of Industrial Branch Trade Unions?

[Answer] It seems that at the very beginning a trend has become apparent to strengthen the unity of the Industrial Branch Trade Union movement. This awareness is now much stronger than at the beginning of the year. It seems to me that this is the most important thing. I am convinced that we shall become much more integrated and united. We are united, above all, by the interests of the working people whose political line has been seen clearly in the speeches of representatives.

Conference Ends

LD192020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The first conference of Industrial Branch Trade Unions ended in Warsaw at 0130 today after 3 days of deliberations. The conference adopted a dozen or so resolutions concerning, among other things, agriculture, health services, housing, the power industry and culture. Eugeniusz Mielnicki, chairman of the power industry workers union, was elected the new chairman of the National Commission for Cooperation among the industrial branch trade unions.

Wozniak Gives Briefing

LD200946 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The first gathering of representatives of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions ended last night after 3 days of deliberations in Warsaw. Marian Wozniak, secretary of the party Central Committee, who took part in the final part of the deliberations briefed those gathered on the proceedings and results of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH YOUTH UNION REPRESENTATIVES

LD192202 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski today received representatives of the Main Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth and the union president Jerzy Jaskiernia.

Important problems of young people, in particular improving living and working conditions, were discussed.

Representatives of the union reported on numerous initiatives of young people whose actions show their support for the government's program for overcoming the crisis.

Wojciech Jaruzelski stated that the party and government leadership is counting on the patriotic activeness of the young generation, and also regards its needs and aspirations with full understanding, and will, according to the resolution of the ninth congress, continue and increase efforts in this direction.

GROUPS RESPOND TO BRATKOWSKI'S PARTY EXPULSION

Editor's Questioning Protested

LD192200 Warsaw PAP in English 2038 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct (PAP) -- The Nowy Sacz Voivodship PUWP Committee met in a plenary session today. Participants in the session exchanged views on Stefan Bratkowski's expulsion from the party and the open letter "to all party members" written by editor-in-chief of the 'GAZETA KRAKOWSKA' PUWP organ Maciej Szumowski and published in today's issue of the paper. After the discussion, the Nowy Sacz Voivodship PUWP Committee adopted a declaration with 2 votes against and 12 abstentions.

We firmly protest Maciej Szumowski's public questioning of the decision of the Central Commission of party control to expel Stefan Bratkowski from the party, the declaration said. Szumowski's referral of Bratkowski's expulsion from the PUWP to the opinion of the readers of 'GAZETA KRAKOWSKA' amounts to violation of discipline which is binding on all PUWP members. We communicate our stance to the PUWP Central Committee and the central commission of party control so that Szumowski's activity as editor-in-chief of 'GAZETA KRAKOWSKA' is appraised.

Artists Honor Bratkowski

LD182122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] The extraordinary general congress of the Union of Polish Visual Artists has ended. The congress dealt with programmatic, cultural and statutary matters. The ordinary congress of the union is scheduled to take place next April.

The chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists, Stefan Bratkowski, was made an honorary member of the union.

PERSONNEL PROTEST CHIEF EDITOR'S DISMISSAL

LD162040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1705 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpts] [Reporter] It is 1700 and we are in the editorial office of SZTANDAR MLODYCH, a paper well known to all the listeners of the "Radio-Kurier" magazine.

[Unidentified speaker] [Words indistinct] and of this you have been aware from the beginning, because we spoke about it. As to the forms which this action will assume we are unable to say anything about that at the moment. Soon after this press conference a meeting of our personnel, a meeting of the protest committee, will be held and then we will decide.

[Reporter] I will be speaking to Marek (Michalik), but first the text of the resolution of the SZTANDAR MLODYCH personnel:

SZTANDAR MLODYCH, being a youth newspaper linked with the PZPR, ever since August has been following the policy of recovering credibility, honesty and candor. Beginning with the publishing of the 21 demands of the tricity on strike and through interviews with the representatives of all the trends in Polish sociopolitical life, we have tried to enable our readers to make an independent choice and to support the truly renewed line of the PZPR. After we had printed an interview with an adviser of the Solidarity National Consultative Committee -- the decision to publish it was taken by Jacek Nachyla, chief editor of SZTANDAR MLODYCH, with the support of all the paper's personnel -- the chief editor was dismissed from his post on 15 October, that is, yesterday. We are publishing this statement asserting that this method of action contradicts all that has been decided at the Ninth PZPR Congress. We state, in addition, that we take no notice of this decision of the Press, Radio and Television Department of the PZPR Central Committee and that we will use every means of protest which could result in the cancellation of this decision. We hope that we will be joined by all those for whom renewal is not just an empty word.

Who has signed this resolution?

[Michalik] The local party organization, representatives of the Industrial Branch Trade Union, representatives of the local Solidarity organization, SD representatives, nonparty members, simply almost everybody; all those who were present at the editorial office today.

[Reporter] A protest action following the dismissal of the chief editor, which happens very often, is maybe an excessively strong and drastic way of expressing the personnel's dissatisfaction?

[Michalik] In this situation this action is not too drastic! Although chief editors are dismissed, and superior authorities have a right to do so, our protest is chiefly aimed at the manner in which the decision was carried out. It was taken suddenly, 7 days after the interview had been published without any consultations or preliminary steps, without there being any indication that the interview was regarded as a blunder in some degree. In fact, the decision was announced at night, at 2100 on 15 October.

[Reporter] SZTANDAR MLODYCH has several million readers for whom the protest action will cause the loss of the paper.

[Michalik] Our newspaper provides an information service for its readers and our protest will not be a strike; it will not amount to a stoppage. As the first stage, if we do not receive any decision cancelling the dismissal of the chief editor by Sunday morning, we intend to publish in our Monday issue the text of our resolution and a report on today's press conference.

[Reporter] You said that the resolution had been signed by a number of institutions and organizations. Does this mean that this resolution is thus backed by all the personnel of the paper, both editorial and technical?

[Michalik] This is so.

[Reporter] Of course, you realize that this particular protest is taking place in the present, also rather particular, situation in which the country finds itself just now? [question as heard]

[Michalik] It was precisely in this particular situation and on this special day, today, that this rather unfortunate decision on the dismissal of the chief editor was made.

STOCKHOLM REPORTS 'SECRET' PZPR 'COUP' PLANS

LD152259 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Poland: Coup plans are being prepared there by the conservative section of the Polish Communist Party [PZPR], our correspondent in Warsaw reports.

The plans include the formation of armed workers' guards loyal to the party apparatus, and mass arrests, as Mika Larsson in Warsaw discovered.

[Begin Larsson recording] The PZPR party apparatus has started to build up a secret armed workers' militia across the country. These sensational reports are confirmed by several quarters. The party apparatus consists of those people who are full-time officials and functionaries within the party. This secret armed workers' militia is built up in district, town and provincial party headquarters. Those who are chosen are regarded as loyal, true communists, obeying orders from above. Right now intensive training in the use of arms is in progress for the secret militia recruits.

The party apparatus resistance group wants, through a convened nationwide conference of delegates from the party congress, to drive through an amendment of the statutes permitting persons outside the Central Committee to be elected into the Politbureau and to become leaders of the party. According to the plans, before such a conference is held, all Solidarity members and sympathizers -- up to 800 of 2,000 delegates -- are to be deprived of their mandates. Approximately 300 persons are to be arrested. Such a move is also part of this plan, which is known in many key posts within the party and which chiefly can be characterized as a plan for a coup in Poland. [end recording]

LONG TIME GDANSK PARTY MEMBERS HAND IN CARDS

LD192322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Report from Gdansk by Roman Luczkowski]

[Text] The plenum of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee has appointed Mieczyslaw (Habowski), who previously served as first secretary of the party committee at the Komuna Paryska shipyard in Gydnia, to perform the functions of organizational-political secretary of the voivodship party committee.

We are now facing a very disqueting phenomenon; party members of many years standing sometimes with membership records going back 30 years, are returning their membership cards. This problem affects your party authority to a considerable extent. What can be done to cope with this phenomenon? How can mechanisms be put into action to attract people of genuine value to the party?

[Began (Habowski) recording] First of all, party authorities at all levels in the voivodship must come down to the party organization, to its members. The disclosure of violations of basic norms and principles of the party have made these people experience a personal trauma. Following the recent decisions of the fourth plenum and after the forthcoming fifth plenum these people will, I think, recover their faith in the party which they joined at the early stages of their activities, some 30 odd years ago. [end recording]

KIELCE PARTY AKTIV SUPPORTS PZPR APPEAL

LD201112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Meetings attended by members of the Central Committee are being held along with discussions, exchanging views and opinions concerning the course, decisions and resolutions of the Fourth Central Committee Plenum. Political and ideological bases of the problems discussed at the plenum, the resolute tone and concrete character of its resolution, the change in the post of first secretary -- all this arouses great interest of party organizations.

Following the appeal of the fourth plenum, the party aktiv of Kielce Voivodship adopted a resolution stating, among other things: Pondering over the errors of the past must not paralyze our will and ability to act. In the sense of responsibility for the fate of the socialist fatherland we call for renunciation of further strikes which have been announced.

PRICE FREEZE REMINISCENT OF GIEREK POLICY

LD171925 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] In point of fact this week I should present you, ladies and gentlemen, with an optimistic commentary because talks have begun between the government and Solidarity, and the first decisions have been reached.

Yet, if I am to be frank, it is only this week that I have felt real fear. This is so because I remember what happened 10 years ago. Cast your minds back and recall that 10 years ago the first steps taken by Gierek when he came to power amounted to an enormous, remarkable increase in salaries and wages and a freezing of prices. When I learned yesterday that prices have been frozen for a period, I was seized by a fear that we are going further away rather than closer to the vision of the reform as we had envisaged it. It seems that without mobile prices, without true prices, the whole reform is impossible; and if we remain any longer in the situation of frozen prices we will have to face the fact, however unpopular it may be, that we will have to pay the price for this step over a longer period of time; maybe even, as a result, we will not succeed in emerging from our present troubles.

CURRENT TERM OF MILITARY SERVICE EXTENDED

LD161150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] The complicated internal situation, including the country's drastically increasing economic difficulties, demand, and will continue to demand, increased involvement by the Army in helping certain branches of the national economy, particularly in view of preparations for the winter.

In view of this, the Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution to extend national service for 2 months in the ground forces for servicemen who are about to complete the second year of their service.

INCREASED MILITIA PATROLS TAKE EFFECT 27 SEP

AU191213 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Oct 81 p 5

[Jol Report: "The Introduction of the 'Order and Security' System"]

[Text] At the 24 September session of the SEJM, Premier W. Jaruzelski announced that additional strict measures would be taken against spreading anarchy and against the people who violate the law and try to weaken the effectiveness of the power apparatus.

An action program entitled "Order and Security" was brought into force on 27 September. No doubt the people living in large conurbations, railroad passengers and even highway drivers have recently noted the increased numbers of foot and motorized patrols which, as a rule, consist of several militiamen and soldiers, who are often accompanied by voluntary militiamen and civilian social aktivs.

The militia headquarters told us that all the voivodship militia commands had taken the necessary organizational and personnel measures to ensure that the "order and security" system bears the expected results.

That is why, in the places of greatest danger -- especially at the railroad and bus stations, busy thoroughfares, many streets and squares and market places -- permanent militia posts of several functionries, foot and motorized patrols, and the so-called raiding parties consisting of militiamen, soldiers and voluntary militiamen have been organized.

The traffic patrols in towns have been strengthened and reinforced by militiamen from other echelons and by soldiers.

This report is, of course, the briefest possible description of the activities to date under the system of "order and security." Let us add that various actions have been supported by almost 50,000 militiamen, soldiers and the accompanying representatives of professional control bodies and of social organizations.

ARMY PAPER AFFIRMS READINESS TO DEFEND SOCIALISM

LD161516 Warsaw PAP in English 1402 GMT 16 Oct 81

["Socialism and Independence" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Oct (PAP) -- The programme adopted by the recent Solidarnosc congress is a programme of creating diarchy, said today's ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in a commentary titled as above.

The people's power is depicted in this programme as an enemy who must be relentlessly fought against. Such goals can be pursued only by those who strive to change the present political reality, i.e. to restore the capitalist political system and take over power, the daily wrote.

Declaring full readiness of the army to resolutely oppose counterrevolutionary forces, the author of the commentary said: "There can be no question marks or doubts concerning the discharging of soldier's duties stemming from the Constitution and the military oath. There can be no understandments or doubts; should the need arise, the order to defend socialist Poland will be executed. It is the highest duty of each soldier of the People's Polish Army."

AMBASSADOR MEETS STOESSEL IN WASHINGTON

LD151948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] The Polish ambassador in the United States, Romuald Spasowski, today visited Undersecretary of State Walter Stoessel to discuss Poland's orders for credit purchase of food on the American market during fiscal year 1982. It is worth remembering that during the present fiscal year Poland has purchased 800 million dollars of agricultural and food products on credit in the United States. During a down-to-earth conversation, the Polish side's proposals regarding the size and assortment of the purchases were reviewed. The state of bilateral Polish-American relations was also discussed.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ANNOUNCES GDR POLISH PROGRAMS

AU161359 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14 Oct 81 p 4

[PAP report on "Stimme der DDR" (Voice of the GDR) Behavior]

[Text] The international section of the "Stimme der DDR" radio station began beaming Polish programs on 12 October. A program in the Polish language was beamed for the first time at 2100 [2000 GMT] on 12 October and for the second time at 0500 on 13 October. There is also a daily program at 1700. The 2100 program continues for 60 minutes and the other two for 50 minutes each. The programs in the Polish language, which are beamed on longwave, are intended for listeners in Poland and are Polish citizens working in the GDR.

PRESS REPORTS FOOD SITUATION, IMPROVEMENTS

AU101833 [Editorial Report] Romanian papers between 15 and 18 October carry articles, reports and readers' letters illustrating improvements in food supplies and marketing; criticizing "unethical" attitudes of people caught hoarding, dishonest salesmen or peasants overcharging; and registering positive reactions to State Council decrees in this connection.

SCINTEIA in Romanian on 15 October carries on page 1 and 2 a 1,500-word editorial, and on page 2 a 2,000-word report; and ROMANIA LIBERA on 15 October devotes all of page 3 to regional and local self-supply as a means of easing and solving food problems. SCINTEIA states that "all agricultural producers, all inhabitants of agro-industrial towns, of communes and villages, especially on the outskirts of big cities, must capitalize on all possibilities and resources to increase their production," as stipulated in the State Council decree. In a report from the town of Braila, SCINTEIA brings examples of people who planted vegetable gardens in between apartment houses and on every available plot of land, and urges all city inhabitants to follow that example. ROMANIA LIBERA severely criticizes the practice of feeding bread to livestock, and stresses that the communes must manage to feed themselves, after delivering the due quantities of produce to the state stock, and still have enough left over to sell at the market. Both SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA carry reports, with pictures, on peasants apprehended selling vegetable and fruit at prices above those established in market price lists.

On 16 October SCINTEIA carries on page 4 a 2,500-word report, and ROMANIA LIBERA on page 2 a 500-word report showing that since the enactment of the decree, the situation at food stores has improved: "The measures taken to organize foodstuffs sales more efficiently, honestly and equitably are having positive effects." (SCINTEIA) Village inhabitants are cited promising to increase production. Around Bucharest, commune inhabitants, who commute to the city to work, are again cultivating land around their houses instead of buying food in town: "We decided that it was only just, necessary and natural to get our staples from our yards and fields. Because when you have so much land, that is to say, so much food, it is abnormal to buy food in town." (ROMANIA LIBERA). In addition, SCINTEIA notes that civic disapproval can help eliminate "unethical" attitudes, such as salesmen keeping back goods or selling to preferred customers.

On 17 October SCINTEIA carries 3,500-word reports on pages 2,4 and ROMANIA LIBERA 3,500 word reports on pages 1,3 citing great public disapproval for "selfish, greedy individuals" who throw public supplies out of kilter, and for those pilfering from public property (SCINTEIA); stating that large amounts of produce could be saved if transportation were more efficient (SCINTEIA); and stating that truck farming is again developing in rural areas, especially in the neighborhood of big cities (SCINTEIA, ROMANIA LIBERA).

ROMANIA LIBERA also reports on "annex-cooperatives" belonging to canteens and public catering units which contribute considerably to supplying those units with eggs, potatoes, vegetables, and so forth. Miron Oltean, public catering director at the Ministry of Domestic Trade interviewed on this matter says there are plans to open more such units, especially in certain areas: "Particular attention is given to feeding the miners. At Lupeni, for example, we are building a modern canteen-restaurant with a capacity of 600 meals per shift."

SCINTEIA on 18 October carries on pages 1,3 a 3,000-word editorial entitled "Important Measures for Increasing Agricultural Production and Ensuring Normal, Regular and Equitable Consumer Supplies of Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs," which cites figures showing that food consumption is actually higher in Romania than in many other countries. After stressing that Romania has sufficient grain, corn and other staples to feed its entire population, the editorial recalls that the 17 October decree obligates counties and agricultural areas to become self-sufficient and to limit individual consumption to the quantities established for city inhabitants. The editorial then proceeds to elaborate on the other provisions of the decree.

The same SCINTEIA issue carries on pages 1 and 2 letters from readers endorsing the above decree, described as an "Act of Social Equity." The readers state that the per capita quantities of bread, flour and pasta established are "fully satisfactory." Peasants among them express their determination to make every possible effort to produce all the food they need and more.

WHEAT SOWING REPORTED 82 PERCENT COMPLETE

AU181634 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Summary] The sowing of the country's major grain crop is drawing to an end. An area of 1.8 million hectares has been sown to wheat, that is 82 percent of the planned area. It must be mentioned that agricultural units in such counties as Bacau, Bistrita-Nasaud, Botosani, Brasov, Cluj, Covasna and Iasi have completed wheat sowing. In conformity with statistics provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, some 400,000 hectares must be sown to wheat by Sunday. This means that more than 135,000 hectares have to be sown to wheat daily. Wheat sowing must be accelerated in Timis, Arad, Bihor, Calarasi and Constanta counties which are lagging, and must be urgently completed in Caras-Severin, Neamt and Mures. The battle for rapidly completing wheat sowing is in fact the battle for our country's bread.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES JARUZELSKI ON ELECTION

AU192009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Oct (AGERPRES) -- RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu sent a telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski on his having been elected to the office of first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and on my own behalf I address to you warmest congratulations, wishes for much success in fulfilling the highly responsible task you have been entrusted with, the telegram reads.

Expressing the firm conviction that the long-standing relations of friendship established between the two parties and countries will further develop on multiple planes, for the benefit and in the interests of the Romanian and Polish peoples, of the cause of peace, security and national independence, of international cooperation and collaboration, Nicolae Ceausescu's telegram reads: I address to you, the Polish communists, the entire friendly Polish people the ardent wish to overcome, in close unity, the current state of affairs, to ensure Poland's firm advance on the road of socialism, independence and sovereignty, in keeping with the supreme interests of the Polish working people, of the cause of socialism and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

INDIA'S GANDHI ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST ON STATE VISIT

Gandhi Delegation

AU182007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, arrived in Bucharest on Sunday afternoon, on an official visit to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The welcoming ceremony took place at the Otopeni Airport.

The Indian guest was welcomed by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Present at the airport were also Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, Virgil Cazacu, Lina Ciobanu, Cornelia Filipas, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Gheorghe Radulescu, Aneta Spornic, Stefan Andrei, Petru Enache, Nicolae Giosan, Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, Constantin Olteanu as well as members of the government, generals, other officials.

Present were also India's Ambassador in Bucharest Kanwar Gajendra Singh, members of his embassy and heads of missions and representatives of embassies accredited to Bucharest.

By the plane ramp Premier Indira Gandhi was warmly welcomed by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Indian premier is accompanied on her Romanian visit by Mrs Sonia Gandhi; by P.C. Alexander, principle secretary to the prime minister; K.K.S. Rana, joint secretary; S.C. Tandan, joint secretary, the Ministry of Home Affairs; R.K. Dhawan, special assistant to the prime minister; Nirupan Sen, deputy secretary, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by other officials.

Numerous Bucharesters at the airport warmly cheered President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, expressing thus satisfaction at the fresh Romanian-Indian summit dialogue meant to contribute to the further development of the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Indira Gandhi then made for the residence assigned to the distinguished guest.

State Dinner

AU182004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, paid a courtesy call on Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in the afternoon of October 18.

The Romanian head of state then gave a dinner for the distinguished Indian guest. Nicolae Ceausescu and Indira Gandhi proposed toasts on the occasion.

Gandhi Lays Wreath

AU191201 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0959 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Oct (AGERPRES) -- On October 19, the prime minister of India, Mme Indira Gandhi, laid a floral wreath at the memorial of the heroes' struggle for the liberty of the peoples and of the homeland, for socialism.

After the wreath laying, a minute's silence was observed. The memorial's rotunda was visited then.

Ceausescu-Gandhi Talks

AU191648 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Official talks took place this morning at the State Council Palace between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India.

On this occasion, too, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warmly greeted Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to Romania as a forceful illustration of the good Romanian-Indian relations and of the common desire to further expand and deepen them. The Romanian head of state expressed his trust that his exchange of views with the Indian prime minister will contribute through their results to more intensively developing cooperation between Romania and India at both the bilateral level and in the international arena.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi once again expressed warm thanks for the invitation to visit Romania and for the special hospitality accorded her in our country -- a mark of the lasting friendship and mutual esteem and respect between the Indian and Romanian peoples. She expressed her pleasure at resuming the frank and fruitful dialog with the Romanian head of state, designed to establish additional measures to further promote Romanian-Indian cooperation.

The talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi were marked by the joint desire to ensure a continuously ascending course for and to expand the scope of Romanian-Indian relations. The two sides briefed each other on their peoples' achievements in implementing their socioeconomic development programs, and examined in detail the current stage and prospects of bilateral cooperation. They also discussed major aspects of current international political life. The talks were carried out in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual esteem and respect.

World Affairs Discussed

BK191257 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Prime minister Indira Gandhi and Romanian President Ceausescu had talks in Bucharest today on the international situation. The talks lasted 90 minutes and were held without aides. The all india radio special correspondent C.V. Raman reports from Bucharest that a wide range of global issues including the situation in our region came up for reference during the talks. Both Mrs Gandhi and Ceausescu felt that aggravation of tension in this region will hamper regional dialogue and cooperation. On Afghanistan and Kampuchea, they shared the view that there is need for a political settlement. Both sides expressed their concern over the growing military presence in the Indian ocean. Other subjects which came up included disarmament, the Cancun summit and the situation in Europe.

Our correspondent adds that the two leaders had discussed bilateral matters at an informal meeting yesterday. Ceausescu emphasized the need to strengthen economic cooperation between India and Romania. The prime minister expressed India's readiness to expand the cooperation in oil exploration, petrochemicals, shipping and cement industry. Officially level talks were also held today. The Romanian side was headed by Minister of Metallurgy Agachi and the Indian team by the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister Dr P.C. Alexander. They went into details of bilateral cooperation.

PAKISTANI OFFICIALS HOLD TRADE TALKS IN BUCHAREST

BK190650 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The chairman of the Pakistan - Romania Committee for Trade and Industry, Mohammad Yunus, has met with Romanian Deputy Minister for Machine Building Industry Ioan Constatinescu in Bucharest. They discussed matters relating to trade between two countries, especially pertaining to further increases in Pakistan's exports to Romania.

URUGUAY CP SECRETARY LEAVES BUCHAREST 18 OCT

AU182006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Rodney Arismendi, secretary general of the Communist Party of Uruguay, left Bucharest on October 18 after a visit to Romania made as guest of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

MOJSOV CONGRATULATES GREECE'S PARANDREOU

LD192300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1741 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- On behalf of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency, President of the Presidency Lazar Mojsov has congratulated leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement Pasok Andreas Papandreou on the movement's victory in the Greek Parliamentary elections.

Mojsov's telegram stresses the conviction that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Pasok will continue to strengthen their friendly relations and cooperation in the interest of good-neighbourly relations between the two countries and their peoples, peace and social progress in the world.

DJURANOVIC MEETS WITH ROMANIA'S CONSTANTIN

LD191848 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1353 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic today received Romanian Deputy Premier and Co-Chairman of the Romanian-Yugoslav Committee for Economic Cooperation Nicolae Constantin. Djuranovic and Constantin discussed possibilities and prospects for further promoting economic cooperation between the two countries, especially joint investments and production cooperation. Information was also exchanged on the internal economic situations in the two countries and the two countries' economic stabilization (efforts). [Words indistinct] mutual efforts further to promote friendly and good-neighborly relations and cooperation at all levels.

LIBYA'S JABIR MEETS WITH DEFENSE MINISTER LJUBICIC

16 Oct Discussions

LD172026 Tripoli JANA in English 0810 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Oct (JANA) -- Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander general of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, met yesterday General Nikola Ljubicic, minister of national defense of Yugoslavia at the Yugoslav minister of national defence's headquarters.

The meeting discussed the bilateral agreements between the countries which covers various areas of military co-operation.

Jabir Departs

LD172034 Tripoli JANA in English 0813 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Oct (JANA) -- Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, yesterday ended his visit to Yugoslavia. During his visit, he held talks with Yugoslav officials on the developing and promotion of bilateral relations between the two countries, and the consolidation of cooperation relations in various fields.

He also visited armed and car manufacturing factories. Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, was welcomed at Ma'atiqa Base in Tripoli yesterday afternoon by Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi, chief of staff of the Armed Forces, and several officers of the Armed Forces.

Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis and the delegation accompanying him left Belgrade yesterday morning and were seen off by General Nikola Ljubicic, the defense minister, his deputy minister, the chief of staff of the Yugoslav armed forces, and members of the Libyan People's Bureau in Yugoslavia.

KRAIGHER INTERVIEWED ON UPCOMING CANCUN MEETING

LD190752 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Interview with Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, by unidentified Zagreb Television correspondent -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Comrade President, in a few days you will be leaving for Cancun in Mexico where a meeting of the heads of state or government of 22 countries will be held. Could you tell us in what international context this meeting is being held and what you expect to be discussed in Cancun in the economic and political sphere?

[Answer] The main motive for the meeting of representatives of 22 countries in Cancun stems from the justified concern which prevails in the world today regarding the existing international economic and political situation, as well as in the economic situation and the difficulties which nearly all countries are struggling with. The peoples of the world are justifiably filled with concern and are looking towards the future with anxiety in view of the development of world economic trends as well as the development of economic events in the countries concerned. If we look at some figures as an illustration [we shall see] for instance, in the world's developed countries the rate of economic growth was 50 percent slower in the seventies than in the preceding post-war period. The economic growth in socialist countries, too, has begun to slow down. Developing countries (?wanted) to achieve a rate of growth of 5 percent per annum but at the expense of immense domestic problems and with high indebtedness abroad and with growing difficulties in the (?repayment) of these debts.

However, it is not only statistical data which cause concern. Concern is also caused by eyewitnesses reports about growing poverty, hunger and misery in the world. In its latest report the World Bank has warned us that there are in the world today 750 million people who are starving and that if nothing is changed this figure will increase to 850 million by the end of the century.

When one asks about the causes of this grave economic situation in the world then one can find out that the causes are evidently not inherent in the economic activities but are of a structural nature because following a deep recession the world economy is not returning to prosperity but is again falling into recession. As the slowing down and even stagnation of growth increases problems of inflation and unemployment emerge, as well as problems in large cities, problems of ecology and so on. Therefore, an awareness is growing more and more about the basic reasons for these world trends, which have been going on for a number of years. The reasons for these trends lie in the existing fundamental contradiction between relations in the international economy and the institutions through which these international economic relations are developing, and the changed conditions and tendencies which prevail in the world today and which have come about in particular following the sixties when dozens and dozens of new countries, in their anti-colonial revolution, emerged on the scene. These countries began seeking, as a result of their own initiative and needs, a place for themselves and opportunities for equitable cooperation in resolving international economic problems.

[Question] Recently we have witnessed a certain worsening of the political situation in the world. Some call this the crisis of detente. Do you believe that this political situation has also exerted an influence on the worsening of the economic situation in the world and that a possible resolving of the economic situation in the world could exert an influence on the further improvement of political relations?

[Answer] I think, and it is not only that I think, but it is the general assessment [words indistinct] meeting in Cancun also shows that this assessment is increasingly spreading and gaining currency in nearly all countries, both developed and underdeveloped, and on all continents.

That is, that the very fact of detente blackening off in recent years and the exacerbation of relations between the two blocs and the two superpowers means the subordination of the resolving of essential problems in international economic relations, in the relations between the developing countries and the developed countries, to the political interests and to the problems of the two great powers. In addition, it is precisely the arms race which takes up the most valuable materials and which engages the most capable cadres and scores of the most skilled workers in all countries, and in particular in developed countries.

This arms race in fact serves certain military-industrial complexes in those countries, encourages their further development and subordinates all other economic trends to the interests of implementing these arms plans. This arms race serves, in essence, not so much to establish an equilibrium between the two blocs, because this equilibrium or rather disequilibrium has been established on the basis of an enormous amassed arsenal, in particular in Europe, where every country for its part, that is each superpower for its part, boasts that it can always destroy the other side from one end to the other with its destructive resources. Rather it serves, above all, the consolidation of the positions inside the blocs on the one hand and the transfer of their contest to the developing countries and to the underdeveloped countries in all parts of the world. Thus, due to this, the movements for the emancipation of those countries and the problems which these developing countries face in their domestic development are used in fact to spread the spheres of influence. They are used for a test of strength in particular, in those countries which by their economic-geographic characteristics carry considerable weight. They are used to play a role in the geo-strategic plans and in the elaborate political calculations of these international strategists with regard to the equilibrium of forces between the blocs.

[Question] Reference is often made to the dependence of the North and South on relations between the West and East. How do you view this situation?

[Answer] I think that, if "the North" implies the developed world, which is industrially developed and which in essence is divided into two blocs, the Eastern and Western bloc, and if "the South" implies the developing countries, then what I have spoken of earlier -- the subordination of the essential interests of development, of economic relations between the developing countries and the developed countries as an essential component part and condition for the solution of the economic problems with which every country, both the developed and the developing, is struggling -- is one of the reasons for the slow solution of these economic problems, of overcoming of these difficulties, of the falling from one recession into another. It is also, on the other hand, one of the reasons for the aggravation of international economic and political relations. If on the other hand, the solution of economic problems with which the broadest masses of all countries are wrestling, of both the developed and the developing countries, were to be given priority, and if international economic policy were to be subordinated to it, and if conditions were established for cooperation on an equal basis for both the developed and the nondeveloped countries, with the development of the economic basis of these developing countries, then a new atmosphere of mutual trust and of the need to talk would be created.

There in lies the political importance of the Cancun conference, because this is a new factor and a fresh moment, additional to the incipient talks between the United States and the USSR where the negotiations will gain in weight so that the conditions may be established for a gradual approach to a step-by-step disarmament, instead of the orientation toward an arms race.

[Question] The Cancun meeting was preceded by some earlier meetings which dealt with the same set of problems, for instance the work of the Brandt commission for cooperation and development, and although the ideas it threw up were of inadequate range and one-sided by nature, do you believe that the ground covered will influence the work of the Cancun meeting, and to what extent will it do so?

[Answer] I think the work done by Brandt's so-called independent commission of experts, is very important in preparations and in establishing and judging the weight of the problem. Although Brandt's commission report did not discover anything new, the findings of this commission have been inherent in the basis of the development of nonaligned countries since the Belgrade conference, and especially since the second conference in Cairo. They were further elaborated fully in Algiers, Colombo and Havana. Also, this commission as you have said, in its proposals for overcoming (?the crisis) has not come up with anything new suggesting radical and substantial changes in international economic relations and in the position of the developing countries in the sense of strengthening their equality. Although it is a fact that a letter which the Brandt commission sent to the participants in the Cancun meeting, in addition to reiterating the recommendation to take into account the current urgent matters which have to be changed now, on the present basis, very strongly advocates the renewal of the so-called global negotiations which should make possible the solution of these essential problems in relations. This, in essence, would mean the beginning of changes in the sense of consolidating the equal position of the developing countries in international economic relations and in political happenings in the world too. Nor should the Ottawa meeting of heads of state of the developed Western countries be underestimated. I think that despite all vacillations present at the meeting with regard to global negotiations, that is to say with regard to the realization of the totality of the problems and of the gravity of each problem separately, the problems which are relevant for the development of every developing country, and of the developed countries too and of the world economy in general, that despite all the vacillations the stance gained the upper hand that they should go to Cancun and sit down in the sense it had been envisaged and try to find the conditions and to persuade one another about the need for global talks and about their basic substance. For instance the meeting in Paris, too, was important; it produced important joint views -- and not views alone, but stands too -- regarding the development of the least developed countries in the world. The Caracas meeting of the nonaligned countries and the preparations carried out by the nonaligned countries within the Group of 77 in the United States were also useful in this respect. This means that the preparations themselves for this meeting have mobilized and organized a host of forces which made it possible for all the problems to be clearly seen and displayed in all their gravity and interdependence.

[Question] Mention was made in the United Nations a few years ago of the need to introduce a new economic system. In your view, what is its essence?

[Answer] Yes, it is in fact the nonaligned countries which are the initiators of the new international economic order. And during the UN General Assembly session, in the resolution adopted at the time, the introduction of the new economic order was laid down as a joint task which the UN member countries set themselves. However, subsequently, parallel with the deterioration of the international political situation and intensified mistrust between the great powers and blocs, the already adopted stands in the UN resolution were beginning to be looked at with suspicion. This resolution presupposes the need to begin global talks on the basic problems of what I have been saying earlier -- the development of the developing and developed countries and their interdependence.

The new international economic system, in fact, represents the establishment of economic and political conditions for an equal development of the developing countries, for their equal cooperation with the (?developed) countries.

With regard to the developed countries, it does not mean at all the substitution of state or planned economy with the market economy as interpreted in some quarters, nor is it a means of pressure by the nondeveloped countries on the developed ones regarding bigger aid, just as it does not represent any ideological orientation in any form. On the contrary, it is in fact the realization of the basic conditions on which the solution of current international economic problems depends, the problems maintained in a specific way in the solution of contradictions in every developed country, and especially in the solution of contradictions of development and of the establishment of the conditions, which I have stressed repeatedly, for the development of the developing countries and for their transformation into equal factors in taking on the responsibility for the solution of common problems and in making a contribution to the solution of international economic problems.

[Question] You are stressing the great importance of financial and monetary policy and of protectionism for the development of the world economy and for the position of the developing countries in general in the international community. Do you believe that perhaps something concerning this will be brought up in Cancun?

[Answer] Global negotiations concern precisely the question of industrialization and technology transfer as a condition for the development of the developing and undeveloped countries in general, of the development of agriculture in the sense of strengthening their own food production ability, rather than the question of their dependence, in this essential matter, on food produced by others. It also opens up the problems of trade and of protectionism, and of solving problems in the area of finance. It is quite illogical and absurd today that the developing countries receiving technology and equipment from the nondeveloped [as heard] countries, which then on this basis begin to manufacture the goods which they could and should export into the developed countries, should encounter insurmountable barriers, customs and quantitative restrictions and other forms of non-customs obstacles so that they encounter the problem of selling their own products. This exacerbates the problem of debt repayment to the countries from which they have received their technology, to the point that with their protectionist measures these countries automatically make repayment of these debts difficult and in so doing undermine the possibility of further sales of the products of the developing countries. For this reason the problems of unemployment emerge over and above the unemployment problem resulting from the so-called surplus, technological surplus of workers. Talking about global negotiations, these elements and their interdependence must be faced within the context of these global negotiations.

Each of these problems must be faced in terms of its gravity for each of these developing countries, the situation (?in each country) being different, and this requires the ensuring of the other, global aspect of these talks, namely that all the countries -- developed and undeveloped, socialist and capitalist, and bloc and extra-bloc countries -- sit down together at the negotiation table so that all the specific features of these problems and of their interdependence and the gravity of each problem can be discovered and identified. At the same time we must find what is common and interdependent in this dependence of national economies. The interdependence of national economics is so big that no national economy can develop and act as an equal factor in the world unless these key problems are resolved.

[Question] Comrade President, you have mentioned global negotiations several times. Within the context of these negotiations, what status will the energy problems have?

[Answer] In the preparations for Cancun and with regard to global talks in general, energy was one of the controversial questions because all developing countries believe, and this view is shared by an increasing number of developed countries, that the problem of energy must be dealt with together and in the context of all other problems I have been talking about as an essential element of global negotiations on which the unhindered development of both the developed and undeveloped countries depends.

Awareness is increasing that the energy problem is not the price of oil but that the problem is in the sources of energy and also that in the case of oil it is impossible to consider oil as a technological element in the process of production separately from its economic and political impact. The developing countries have the special problem of finding new sources of energy and of being equipped at the same time to use existing sources. This is why they need special aid, a fact admitted by other, many other developed countries. Recently we have seen the share of investments into energy in the developing countries increasing sharply. In fact they have doubled during the past few years. This will also be one of the essential elements of the talks in Cancun.

[Question] Tell us, what role do you see within the framework of general world problems and finding of solutions for them in reliance on one's own forces and mutual cooperation by developing countries?

[Answer] In developing countries -- and this is not our view alone -- in all nonaligned countries consciousness is increasing of the significance of reliance on their own forces. As I have said, this is one of the essential characteristics of the intentions of the new international economic order, to seek to ensure the greatest possible utilization and mobilization of the production resources and factors in every developing country, to use them as rationally as possible, to incorporate them organically in development as a whole. That is, it is not merely a question of economic growth but also of both social and economic growth as well as of cultural growth, that the new technology should become (?increasingly) an element of all social events in every developing country. Thus, the internal market might expand and on this basis conditions created for the broadest possible mutual linkage, for mutual assistance among developing countries.

This should also lead to liberation from unilateral dependence on the industrially developed countries and on the other hand to the creation of conditions on this basis for a better quality, more lasting and more stable cooperation with developing countries, with developed countries with regard to the expansion of the market in underdeveloped countries in line with the consolidation and diversification of their production and increasingly rich internal social, economic and cultural life. Thus, the development of the internal market, the development of mutual cooperation by developing countries, as demanded at summit meetings by heads of state of underdeveloped, of nonaligned countries in Colombo and Havana, represents one of the conditions of more balanced international exchange, one of the conditions to prevent these economic shocks which we have witnessed in the past and are still witnessing now.

[Question] Yugoslavia and you personally Comrade President are paying great attention to the economic problems in the world. What do you expect the Cancun meeting to do with regard to the possible alleviation of the present, fairly difficult, situation?

[Answer] You see, from everything that I have now told you about the significance of global negotiations and about (?the fact) that the heads of state are meeting in Cancun to create conditions for these negotiations to take place -- that is, conditions on the basis of political consensus so that they might then work at the UN and everywhere else that they act as (?co-participants) -- it has already become clear that many if not all of these problems are reflected in a special or specific manner in our own problems and in the problems which we are resolving when we look for a way out of our difficulties in connection with the existing inflation, the economic instability and the balance of payments. Thus our activity is also a component element in resolving our own problems.

These problems are not only political problems. It transpires from everything that they are problems in the solution of which all organizations of associated labor both inside and outside the sphere of economy the economy should take part. In fact, all of society should be directed toward influencing the relevant participation and inclusion of our economy and our society in resolving these problems.

On the other hand, this is also Yugoslavia's basic orientation as a nonaligned country and as the initiator of the new international economic order for the entire Nonaligned Movement.

Lastly as Marxists we know that international economic development occurs in a specific manner on the basis of economic laws and on the basis of the effect of the law of value on all of the transformations which it experiences in international economic relations. We must become acquainted with all of these specific features and we must try to gain control of them. All of the measures which we are proposing and all of the changes which are set in motion by the nonaligned countries, and for which we are also trying to obtain the agreement of developed countries to the greatest possible extent, also signify creating conditions to gain control through international standards of these international, specific forms of the effect of the economic laws.

On the other hand there is the fact that the progress by international standards in relations between states, between independent sovereign states and between socialist states, also takes place in specific conditions, forms and methods as are applicable in overcoming obstacles and resolving contradictions in the progressive sense in internal development. Therefore, we also look upon our activity in this direction as the fulfillment of one of our international debts with regard to our contribution to the development of progress and to the strengthening of socialist forces in the world.

[Question] Allow me to ask you one more question. In addition to economic tasks which it has set for itself, the meeting in Cancun will also provide you with the opportunity to meet a large number of heads of state or government who will be participating in the meeting. What do you expect from these meetings?

[Answer] These meetings have already been arranged, for the most part; there will be also those not yet agreed upon. First of all, we expect the coordination of attitudes, or rather mutual exchange of information on attitudes. This will be followed by the search for the possibilities on how much everyone -- either alone or perhaps by joint cooperation -- can influence the most favorable possible outcome of the Cancun meeting, particularly with regard to the meeting's conclusion about these global negotiations, so that the content of these talks and the weight of the individual problems can be determined as definitively as possible.

The meeting will also certainly represent an opportunity to discuss many mutual problems which link us with everyone of these countries. We have developed very friendly relations with every one of them in our bilateral relations. We meet at many international forums to jointly resolve issues and in our attempts to contribute above all to the consolidation of world peace and of equitable cooperation.

[Question] Thank you very much.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PRICE INCREASES

Gasoline, Sugar Prices

AU151758 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Oct 81 p 5

[Z. Logar report]

[Summary] The price of gasoline was raised today by 2.5 dinars a liter, so that 98-octane gasoline is sold at 28.5 dinars and 86-octane gasoline at 26.5 dinars a liter. The diesel fuel price increased from 22 to 24 dinars a liter, and fuel oil from 13.7 to 14.4 dinars. Other oil products prices were also increased.

The price of sugar was raised today by 4.5 dinars a kilogram or 17.9 percent, so that the retail price in Belgrade is expected to be just under 30 dinars a kilogram.

Anton Polajnar, president of the Federal Community for Price Affairs, at a press conference yesterday explained the reasons which led the Federal Executive Council to increase these prices. "He said that oil product prices are increased because of losses in domestic refineries. These losses have arisen not because of any increase of price of this fuel in the world market but because of the changed rate of the dollar."

To avoid the losses, oil product prices should increase 20.32 percent on the average, but the Federal Executive Council decided to mitigate the blow and reduced the rate of the turnover tax on oil products and cut the raod contribution and the contribution for storage facilities. Polajnar said it was recommended to the refineries not to increase their personal incomes and not to cover the losses arising from underutilizing their capacities.

"The increase in the price of sugar was explained by the rise in the producer price of sugar beets. Sugar producers had asked for a 7.2 dinar increase per kilogram, but it was decided that the price must not increase more than 4.3 dinars adding 0.2 dinars for packing costs." Polajnar said that bulk sugar prices abroad are about 20 percent lower, but the retail prices are at about the same level.

Polajnar also stated that the oil price increases will raise industrial prices by 2.4 percent, retail prices 0.8 percent and the cost of living 0.5 percent. The sugar price increase will push up the retail prices 0.24 percent and the cost of living 0.16 percent. It was calculated that the rate of inflation this year is just 0.4 percentage points below the 32 percent agreed for the year.

Edible Oils, Margarine

LD192222 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] At the proposal of the Council of the Federal Community for Prices, the Federal Executive Council has adopted a decision to increase the producers' price of edible oil by 18.15 dinars per liter. However, the republican and provincial executive councils have agreed to subsidize one-half of this increase and this should mean in practice that the retail price of edible oil will be about 21 percent higher as of tomorrow.

What remains to be seen is whether all executive councils will consistently adhere to what has been agreed. In any case, the increase will be incomparable lower than what producers originally demanded.

It should be placed on record that the Council of the Federal Community for Prices has proposed to the Federal Executive Council -- and this has been accepted -- that producers be given price increases exclusively on the basis of the higher prices of oleaginous plants approved in March this year. Thus, the new producers' price of edible oil does not incorporate production costs which have arisen in the meantime.

By the decision of the Federal Executive Council, the price of margarine, too, will increase from tomorrow by 19.64 dinars per kilogram; of vegetable fat by 18.50; and of edible vegetable fat also by 18.50 dinars per kilogram.

STABILIZATION REPORT SUBMITTED TO ASSEMBLY

AU152144 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Sep 81 p 4

[E. Vecovska report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 28 Sep -- The Federal Executive Council has submitted an exhaustive report on stabilization measures taken in the fields of industrial production and energy, economic relations with foreign countries, commodity-monetary relations and prices, credit-monetary policy, presonal incomes, general and common expenditures and investments to the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly. Some of the measures have immediate effect, while others are of a long-term nature.

One of the measures provides for a reduction of oil imports this year by some 875,000 tons in order to avoid a further accumulation of difficulties in the country's balance of payments. The Federal Executive Council also proposes that the SFRY Assembly adopt a law on ensuring foreign exchange for oil imports. In the field of food production, a program of measures and actions was proposed dealing with the production of wheat, vegetables and fodder.

Measures have also been taken granting concessions to those exporting goods to the convertible currency area to motivate their exports, and thus to improve our country's position in economic relations with foreign countries. Other measures aimed at promoting exports were also adopted.

Measures were also taken to coordinate the payments of imported goods with the balance of payments possibilities, while the selection of imported goods has been left to the republics and provinces. Those goods will primarily be imported which directly increase exports.

In the field of the market and prices, the Federal Executive Council has undertaken a number of activities aimed at ensuring a regular supply to the market of basic farm and food products. It also adopted a decision on the highest prices of certain products and services, and this decision has already yielded results: In the third quarter of this year, the increase in prices has slowed down and inflation has been reduced.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER ADOPTS OIL IMPORTS BILL

AU151844 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Oct 81 p 1

[DJ. Kesic report]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct -- Late this afternoon, the delegates of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly adopted the law on the provision of foreign exchange to pay for imported oil, oil products and coking coal in 1981. The law imposes the obligation on the republics and provinces to allocate set foreign exchange sums at a set time through commercial banks to a special account with the National Bank of Yugoslavia. The law was adopted by urgent procedure because the accord on paying for imports has not been consistently adhered to by the republics and provinces.

True, the law will put some republics and provinces in an unequal position, and the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia asked at the Chamber session to ease the position of this republic by increasing the payments deficit. The Federal Executive Council did not accept this proposal, assessing that the payments deficit cannot be increased in such a way because other republics and provinces would then be brought into an unequal position.

In the delegates' discussion which followed, the opinion prevailed that they were forced to adopt the law and that it would be necessary by the end of the year to find a way to provide the necessary foreign exchange for buying oil, oil products and coking coal through a strict adherence to the accord that had been reached.

A shortage of oil products has been felt in the market recently -- of crude gasoline, kerosene and generally of fuels needed by industry -- which means that this law intervening in the market arose as a consequence of the difficult situation in our oil industry or our energy policy.

The session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces was continued with a delegate discussion on foreign exchange policy, trade with foreign countries and the position of our republics and provinces in this context.

DEFENSE EXERCISES COMPLETED IN VARIOUS REGIONS

LD181646 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Titograd, 18 Oct (TANJUG) -- In Titograd, Cetinje and coastal municipalities of Montenegro the 2-day exercises which form a part of the traditional action "united in defense and protection" were successfully completed today. The aim of the action is to test the preparedness of local communities, organizations of associated labor, socio-political organizations and organs, public services and the entire population for life and work in special circumstances.

Working on the assumption that strong enemy forces have landed on the coast, a mobilization of all available forces for defense and counterattack against the aggressor was carried out along the entire Montenegro littoral, from Ulcinj to Herceg-Novi. War conditions were simulated and life and work went on under such conditions.

Workers of the Ulcinj saltworks "Bajo Sekulic" dealt successfully with "saboteurs" who had planned to create chaos in this plant. Units of territorial defense in the Sutomore local community ambushed every hillock along the main road to bar so that the "enemy" could not pass. In Tivat, the airport was made inoperable and in Herceg-Novi a war newspaper, entitled KOMMUNA, was published and delivered to every household.

Mobilization of citizens and workers in Danilovgrad was completely successful. Young people put up slogans in the town and surrounding villages, which proclaimed "we are the army", "pioneers, do not go to enemy schools", "let us boycott the enemy" and "every home an ambush".

Numerous actions on rescuing the wounded, firefighting, evacuating the sick and disabled, rescue operations at heights, and others actions were carried out in Titograd local communities. Town streets "contaminated by poison" were also decontaminated.

An extensive action was organized to encourage voluntary blood donations so that yesterday and today several hundred blood donors responded to the appeal in Titograd.

Two-day exercises in Titograd ended in a place called Jelin Dub, on the site where exactly four decades ago the famous partisan battle against the Italian occupier took place. Units of territorial defense and the Yugoslav People's Army reenacted this battle.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO AUSTRIA -- Belgrade, 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- By the decree of the SFRY Presidency, Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, has been appointed the new SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Republic of Austria. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1038 GMT 19 Oct 81 LD]